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CONGRESS.

Action at Last in the Senate on the Virginia Question.

The Closing Debate Between Trumbull and Sumner.

A Bill for Admission Passed by a Vote of 48 to 10.

Unconditional Admission of the State Denied.

A DAY OF SPEECH-MAKING IN THE HOUSE.

Unsuccessful Attempt of General Butler to Reply to Mr. Dawes—The Gold Investigation—Senators on the Franking Privilege—A Universal Suffrage Amendment Proposed—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To-day has been the most interesting day of all the debate in the Senate on Virginia. The course of the extremists has been so disgraceful for the last few days that it began to be wondered whether the strong men of the Senate, like TRUMBULL, CONKLING, WILLIAMS and others, would sit still and permit the tirade of abuse and misrepresentation to run on without some effort to check it. The opportunity came to-day. Mr. TRUMBULL got the floor between 2 and 3 o'clock and proceeded to pay his respects to the slanders of SUMNER, DRAKE & Co. From the first it was evident that he meant to do his whole duty. The word went out, and the galleries, which were full before, became crowded as they have not been during this session. The House, which was wasting the day in Committee of the Whole, became depopulated, and the members crowded the floor of the Senate. The spectators filled up the aisles in the gallery, and even the diplomatic box was filled to its utmost capacity, while crowds thronged around the doorways as they did in impeachment days. As Mr. TRUMBULL warmed up, and became truly eloquent, as he can be when occasion requires, the interest became intense; when he began his trenchant vindication of the cause of Virginia, every ear bent earnest attention. When he levelled his utterances with stinging sarcasm at Mr. SUMNER there was perceptible commotion everywhere, in the eagerness to see how the Massachusetts Senator bore the terrible castigation. For once he was unnerved; he moved uneasily in his chair, he spoke nervously to acquaintances and brother Senators; color mounted to his face, which, when he is under control, is usually pale and placid. He was stirred as he seldom is, for he has been schooled to the effect of attack and assault in debate. But Mr. TRUMBULL spared him not. With merciless severity he showed how despicable his course had been towards all the measures and all the people who had favored the admission of Virginia, to all the disreputable and anonymous attacks upon Mr. WALKER, and the charges of fraud in the Virginia election. Mr. TRUMBULL turned the attention of the Senate to the report of General CANBY, to the letter of Governor WELLS, and to the evidence of well-known public men in regard to Governor WALKER'S character. Senator TRUMBULL spoke until 3:30 o'clock, when Mr. SUMNER, who had taken notes throughout, began his reply, which was delivered in his accustomed oracular manner, and which was a repetition of his previous efforts. He reiterated all his charges, and closed very impressively. With much fervor he implored the Senate not to consent to the perpetuation of such an iniquity as the admission of Virginia. At 4:30 the Senate, in accordance with the agreement of yesterday, began voting on the bill and pending amendments. The first was Mr. DRAKE'S proposition that the State be admitted upon the fundamental condition that the Constitution shall never be changed so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote upon the ground of race or color. This was agreed to by yeas 31, nays 28. A further amendment that no person should ever be deprived of the right to hold office by reason of his race or color, was agreed to by one majority. Mr. WILSON then offered an amendment, securing the school rights and privileges of the Constitution in the same way, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 29. Mr. MORTON then moved a substitute for the preamble, which, while materially different in language, was not materially different in effect, simply declaring that, whereas Virginia had done certain things which were conditions precedent to admission; therefore resolved, &c. This was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 20. On the final passage, the Democrats took occasion to give reasons briefly why they could not vote for the bill. Thurman, Stockton, Bayard, Saulsbury, Hamilton, Casserly, Vickers and Norton severally declared their sorrow at being obliged to vote against the bill, believing the conditions unconstitutional. The bill then passed—yeas 48, nays 10, Mr. SUMNER not voting. As the provisos attached by the Senate do not impose any new or further conditions, and are only contingent in their effect, the bill will undoubtedly be concurred in by the House, though it is reported to-night that BUTLER means to try and get it committed to his Reconstruction Committee. He will not be able to do it.

THE GOLD-CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had before them to-day the [illegible] G. J. [illegible], of New-York, who was recalled; Mr. BIGELOW, of the Treasury Department, who was one of the Committee of Three sent to New-York to examine the Tenth National Bank; Hon. RICHARD SCHELL, Hon. WM. M. [illegible] and Hon. GEO. H. STUART. The three gentlemen last named were questioned [illegible] as to the effect of the gold panic, and its violent fluctuations upon the business of the country. The evidence elicited to-day was not material in its character.

BUTLER'S EFFORT TO MAKE A SPEECH.

The House literally wasted the whole day through an effort on the part of BUTLER to make a speech in reply to Mr. DAWES. He got the floor once on a motion to [illegible] a private bill, and was ruled out of order on the ground that his remarks were not germane to the pending motion. Then he got the House into Committee of the Whole, but to his dismay found that somebody else was entitled to the floor, which somebody else, in the person of Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, declined to yield, and went on to read a speech, which was followed by other written speeches, so that the House became depopulated at an early hour, most of the members going to the Senate, and no business whatever was transacted during the day.

THE INCOME TAX.

In the short discussion on the joint resolution declaring the construction of the Income Tax law, Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, expressed a desire to recommit the resolution to the Finance Committee, from which it was reported, suggesting at the same time that an amendment be made to it exempting military officers from payment of the income tax. The proposition did not appear to meet with much favor in the Senate, and there was not the slightest possibility of the passage of any such piece of legislation.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK to-day announced that he hoped the Ways and Means Committee would be able to report the Tariff bill by Monday or Tuesday of next week, and therefore asked leave to sit during the session of the House, which was granted. A great deal of work, however, will have to be done within the next few days if the bill is reported at the time named.

A COLORED SENATOR.

Considerable commotion has been occasioned by the announcement of the fact (for it is a fact) that a negro has been elected United States Senator from Mississippi for the short term ending March 4, 1871. His name is F. H. R. REVELS, and he is at present a State Senator from Natchez, Miss. He was born in Ohio, raised in Indiana, where he became a Methodist preacher, and some years ago emigrated to Mississippi. He is said to be a man of very considerable ability. It will be an era in that very aristocratic body, the Senate, when the black man actually sits down by the side of Mr. SUMNER and Mr. GARRETT DAVIS; verilably a man and a brother, and a Senator as well.

CALIFORNIA LANDS AND THE RAILROADS.

A memorial of the California Legislature was presented in the Senate to-day, setting forth that immense tracts of land, amounting to about 12,000,000 of acres, in that State, are now owned and claimed by a few Railroad Companies, under grants from Congress; that a great portion of the agricultural lands of California are embraced in these tracts, and that experience has shown that their ownership by a few persons is very disastrous to the interests of citizens. The petition further states that of the 12,000,000 of acres, about one-half is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, under the act of 1866, and that the land claimed by them extends about 600 miles in length, in alternate sections, and with a width of sixty miles. It appears that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the claim of these Companies is valid; and the memorial prays that this territory may be restored to preemption and settlement as soon as practicable.

MONEYS FROM JAPAN.

Some time ago a resolution passed the House calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the sum of $800,000 paid the United States by Japan, as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce. The Secretary replied that the books of the Department did not show that any such sum had been paid into the Treasury, and that he had no information on the subject. It appears that the Secretary of State was the proper officer to apply to for this information, and a resolution to that effect was introduced a few days ago. The point sought to be obtained by the resolution is, whether the money has been paid, and if so, whether any portion of it has been spent by the State Department or any other branch of the Government.

COVODE VS. FOSTER.

The House Committee on Elections considered the contested election case of COVODE vs. FOSTER to-day, and by strict party vote, voted to report in favor of giving Mr. COVODE the seat.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The delegates to the Woman's Rights Convention, recently in session here, will appear before the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia to-morrow morning, for the purpose of demanding that universal suffrage be extended, and that the female employes of the Executive Departments of the Government be placed upon the same footing as the males, and receive the same compensation, &c.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: WM. CUMBACK, of Indiana, Minister Resident at Portugal, *vice* SHELLABARGER, resigned; E. S. NADAL, of New-Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, *vice* BADEAU, resigned; LUTHER LEE, Jr., Collector of Customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

TAX ON OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued a circular of instructions for the guidance of all disbursing officers, agents or clerks of the United States relative to the continuance of the Internal Revenue tax on salaries, in which he says that the question has been submitted to the Department whether the tax on payments for salaries and services by the United States levied and withheld by virtue of the 123d section of the Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1864, as amended, is governed by the 119th section of the said act as amended, which latter relates to taxes on incomes, and not to taxes on such salaries. The decision of the proper accounting officers and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been given on the subject; and in accordance therewith such taxes will be withheld, as usual, by disbursing officers, agents or clerks of the United States.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial of 1,400 army officers for an increase of pay. Referred to the Military Committee. Also a memorial in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition of like import to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by citizens now deprived of that right. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, said that the idea had been generally disseminated by means of circulars sent out by the Postmaster-General that Senators and Representatives were guilty of gross frauds in their abuse of the franking privilege. So far as he was personally concerned he did not believe any frauds had been practiced in the manner complained of. He would favor the proposed reform, but did not believe any material saving would be effected thereby, as the mails would have to be carried, and if the Government did not pay for it out of one pocket it would out of another.

Mr. WILSON thought Congress should feel grateful to the Post Office Department for its efforts to aid in abolishing that which experience had proven to be a burden upon, rather than a privilege for, Congressmen.

Mr. COLE did not favor the abolition of the privilege as a measure of economy, believing that the mail contract would not be reduced in amount of expense to the Government by reform. He intimated that he was not averse to the proposed change as an experiment.

Mr. BAYARD said he had been informed by a Postmaster, whose name appeared among the signers of the petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, that he had taken action in the matter under instructions, from which the inference was that he had been instructed by his official chief, (among the names of signers.) He recognized in those several of his constituents who, within two weeks, had received, under frank, public documents which in bulk counterbalanced the whole of the mail matter to which his own correspondence would amount during the entire session.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition on the same subject, and said the Postmaster-General, in printing and sending to his 18,000 subordinates throughout the country, holding their positions but by the confirmation of the Senate, but at his pleasure, instructions to procure signatures of persons to influence Congressional action, was guilty of an action which had no precedent in this or any other country. The various petitions on the subject were referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

THE BELGIUM CABLE.

Mr. [illegible] presented a memorial of W. C. [illegible] asking certain privileges so as to enable him and his associates to connect the United States and the Kingdom of Belgium by direct submarine telegraphic cable, including a translation of the Belgian concession. Referred.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with a verbal amendment, the House joint resolution to construe the law relating to the tax on salaries, declaring the meaning of the act to be, that the tax shall be collected until the end of the year 1870. Upon his (Sherman's) motion the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that in the army the five per cent. tax on salaries for the present year had not been deducted in accordance with an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, while the deduction had been made in the civil service. The effect of the bill would not be to extend the time of the imposition of the tax, but was merely declaratory.

Mr. THURMAN and Mr. BAYARD spoke briefly; and Mr. WILSON suggested that the Committee ought to report a bill to relieve army officers entirely from the tax, when the bill then went over for the present.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for a Bureau of education.

SUFFRAGE—A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitting to the States the following article, to be known as the Sixteenth Amendment, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be part of the Constitution of the United States:

The basis of suffrage in the United States shall be that of citizenship, and all native and naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of elective franchise. Each state shall determine by law the age of the citizen and the time of residence required for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which shall apply equally to all citizens, and shall make all laws in regard to the time and place of holding elections.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia bill was taken up.

Mr. NORTON, who had the floor, referred to circumstances attending to holding of the Military Commission in Georgia to pass upon the qualifications of members of the Georgia Legislature, claiming that they vindicated the correctness of his previous statement concerning unwarranted assumption of power in that State.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had carefully abstained from intruding his views upon the Senate on the present discussion, but now felt compelled to reply to various innuendoes and assertions of a personal character. He had read from the official report in the *Congressional Globe* remarks made by Mr. SUMNER, in the course of a discussion on a previous evening, upon the subject of a misunderstanding among Senators upon an alleged agreement to vote upon the Virginia bill on the previous Monday. Notwithstanding various Senators had said their understanding of the agreement was identical with his own, the Senator from Massachusetts went on to express his surprise that any such understanding should have existed, and to impugn his (Mr. TRUMBULL'S) motives in sustaining the position he had taken. Previous to this that Senator had asserted that certain loyal men of Virginia had knocked at the door of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be heard, and to set forth the condition of things in that State. Yet the untruthfulness of this and similar statements was shown by a message at the door of the Committee, who said no such persons, singly or together, had approached the door at any time; and notwithstanding the express denial by all the members of the Judiciary Committee of the assertions of Mr. SUMNER that any person was denied access to that Committee, that Senator not only insisted upon the correctness of what he had asserted, but actually afterwards inquired (as shown by the report) whether he (Mr. TRUMBULL) did not admit he had been in error. After an explanation by each of the members of the Judiciary Committee, that Senator still insisted upon the correctness of what he had said, refusing to admit corrections. The character of one CHARLES H. PORTER, with whom that Senator had held consultations in the Senate as a representative of the loyal people of Virginia, and for whom he claimed the privileges of the floor, was shown by the published report of a trial of that person by court martial for using seditious language and other offences. The language referred to, uttered during the war, was that its author "would rather live under the Government of JEFF. DAVIS than under that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; that the United States Government was a humbug;" and expressions of that tenor.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued in further exposition of the alleged untruthfulness and injustice of assertions from this same source, remarking that he proposed to strip from one who could descend to the use of such imputations [illegible] all the self-assumed infallibility. In regard to the recent election in Virginia, the assertion that it was a huge fraud was denied by the report of General CANBY. In answer to the imputation upon his own action, he quoted from the records of the Senate to show that Republican Senators had voted, with but one exception, for the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which conferred the right of suffrage on colored men throughout the South. That exception was the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER.) Upon the passage of the bill to submit the Fifteenth Amendment to the States, the same thing was repeated, that Senator refusing to vote for it for the same reason that governed his action in the other case, which was that his own idea of the kind of legislation which was required had not been blindly adopted by the rest of the Republican Senators. If the Senator's arrogance and effrontery was such that he could not resist his inclination to assail others, he must gird his armor about him lest it be stripped off and expose him to the American people as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation.

The Chair suggested that the personal application of the word effrontery was not strictly in accordance with the rules of parliamentary order.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed a purpose to violate any rule of order, but reminded the Chair that some limit might be allowed, inasmuch as his remarks had been denounced as preposterous and absurd, and the charge made that he was attempting to impose upon the Senate. He said he well recollected the day when the Senator from Massachusetts was subjected to the assaults of Southern Senators belonging to the then dominant party, and feared that the Senator had too well followed the example of those domineering slavemasters. The Senator was the peer of those who assaulted him, but his attack upon the character of a loyal Governor of a State was upon a party who could not reply.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Senator from Illinois ran into the region of personality. A bird flew in the air; a fish swam in the sea. As for himself he would not be drawn aside from the strictest discussion of questions raised by that Senator. He would ask how that Senator became a critic of himself? Did not the Senate know that from the first day the proposition was introduced into this Chamber to confer suffrage upon the colored race, down to the final triumph, the Senator had been its persistent enemy? When called upon to consider the case of Georgia, was not his unrelenting opposition encountered? As the representative of the Kuklux Klan he was willing to see the State handed over to that influence. When a just House of Representatives dragged to this bar the greatest enemy of reconstruction—the President of the United States—the Senator threw over that criminal the protection of his vote. Upon the question should ANDREW JOHNSON be expelled from office, so that reconstruction might have free course, the freedmen protected and the Kuklux clan driven out, the Senator found a technical argument in favor of the criminal. Mr. SUMNER continued in a similar strain. Referring to the charge that upon the passage of the great measure relating to the rights of the colored people he had declined to vote for the measure, he explained that he was absent from the Chamber on account of fatigue and illness; though the bill did not, in his opinion, furnish to the freedmen sufficient measures of protection. He was compelled to leave the Chamber after midnight, and did not absent himself in order to avoid recording his vote.

During the continuance of his remarks, Mr. SUMNER was reminded by the Chair that in applying to another Senator the language "he poured out his venom," he had violated parliamentary decorum.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any improper intention, and continued quoting from letters of correspondence and speeches purporting to have been made by Governor WALKER, to show the revolutionary latent and disloyal sympathies of the people of Virginia.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER'S remarks, the Chair stated the question to be upon the pending amendment of Mr. DRAKE to admit Virginia upon fundamental conditions by prohibiting any change or amendment of the State Constitution to deprive citizens of their right to vote under the same, who are entitled to vote, except in punishment for crime, but permitting any alteration in the Constitution prospective in its effects in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to insert in the amendment the words "or hold office," so as to prevent exclusion from office hereafter by a change of the State Constitution, of any person now allowed to hold office.

The Senate proceeded to vote in accordance with the previous arrangement.

The amendment of Mr. SCHURZ was rejected by yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. MCCREERY announced that he had paired off upon all votes on Virginia with Mr. CAMERON, who was absent.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. DRAKE, when it was adopted by yeas 31, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson, Yates—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—28.

Mr. DRAKE moved to further amend by imposing further fundamental conditions, that it shall never be lawful for said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of race, color or former condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of them any other qualification for office than such as are required of all other citizens.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 30, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Drake, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson, Yates—30.

NAYS—29.

Mr. WILSON moved as an amendment, to impose a further fundamental condition, that the Constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 31, nays 29. The only difference from the previous vote being Messrs. ANTHONY and CRAGIN voted aye, and KELLOGG nay.

Mr. MORTON moved to substitute for the preamble adopted by the House another setting forth that the people of Virginia had adopted a Constitution which is republican, and a Legislature elected under it had ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the performance of these acts in good faith was a condition precedent to representation.

The proposed substitution was agreed to by yeas 36 and nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, Norton, Nye, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner—20.

The bill was then read a third time and the yeas and nays were ordered on its passage. Before the vote was taken several Democratic Senators explained why they would vote against the bill.

The rollcall was then proceeded with on the passage of the bill, the result being yeas 47 to nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton, Norton, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers—10.

Before the commencement of the vote Mr. KELLOGG, who was occupying a seat next that of Mr. SUMNER, who was present without voting, asked for the reading of the sixteenth rule of the Senate, which requires Senators present to vote on a call of yeas and nays, unless specially excused.

The rule was read, but no action was taken in the matter.

The Chair gave notice that any manifestation of approval or disapproval by the galleries upon the announcement of the vote would be a violation of the rules, and then declared the result of the vote.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Currency bill was taken up and laid over on order.

The Senate then (at 5:30 o'clock) adjourned till Monday.

THE VIRGINIA BILL AS PASSED.

The following is the Virginia bill as it passed the Senate:

AN ACT to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have framed and adopted a Constitution of State Government which is republican; and

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia elected under said Constitution, have ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The performance of these several acts, in good faith, was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress.

Therefore, be it enacted, &c., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God. Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God, which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment, not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths with proof of the signature of the party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and duly administered by competent authority.

Provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office.

And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided, that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave for that Committee to sit during the sessions of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected, very early next week, probably on Monday, to report to the House the revision of the Tariff bill, and that after its being reported and ordered to be printed, he would move, at the first fitting opportunity, to go into Committee of the Whole, to take up the revision of the Internal Tax law.

Mr. GARFIELD asked and obtained leave for the Committee on Banking and Currency to sit during the sessions of the House.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KETCHUM presented two petitions, numerously signed, from citizens of Hudson and Kinderhook, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. STEVENS, from citizens of Peterboro, N. H.; by Mr. STARKWEATHER, from citizens of Connecticut, and by Mr. KNAPP, from citizens of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware Counties.

MR. BUTLER ON THE FINANCES.

The House proceeded as the business of the morning hour to the consideration of private bills.

After several bills were reported and acted upon, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote by which one of them was passed. He said he proposed to call the attention of the House briefly to the matter of the finances, which might be affected by these bills. He did so with some reluctance, because he was obliged to review the statement of his colleague, (Mr. DAWES) which was calculated to make, and had in fact made, a false impression. However little, on the contrary, that may have been intended, the whole argument of the learned Chairman of Appropriations had come from a false understanding of the facts.

The point of order was made by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, and afterwards by Mr. HALE, that the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts were not in order, as being irrelevant to the question before the House.

Mr. DAWES made several appeals to the members to withdraw the objection to his colleague's proceeding.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew from the point of order, but it was renewed and insisted upon by Mr. BENJAMIN, and the Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that it was hard to choke him off. [Laughter.] He proposed to show that the Administration was not so extravagant as had been represented.

Mr. BENJAMIN insisted on the enforcement of the ruling, and finally Mr. BUTLER gracefully yielded to the apparent unfavorability of his position and gave notice that he would, after the morning hour, move to go into Committee of the Whole. A number of private bills were then reported, among them one by Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, allowing $88,000 to S. & H. BAYLES, of Killingly, Conn., for satisfaction of an army and clothing contract. Pending its consideration, the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. JUDD in the chair.

The intention of the House in going into Committee, was to give Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the opportunity to make his speech in reply to Mr. DAWES, but Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, who was first entitled to the floor, in Committee, insisted on his right, and declined to yield the floor to Mr. BUTLER, or any other man, a change of programme which caused a good deal of laughter.

GENERAL DEBATE—TAXATION.

Mr. WILSON then proceeded to address the Committee in the interests of agriculture.

Mr. ELA addressed the Committee in favor of the reduction of the tariff duties on all materials that enter into manufacturing. The nation was to-day taxing itself to an extent which stagnated commerce, and caused shipping to decline. Whenever this country could resume the export of manufactures nothing more would be heard about the decline of American shipping. In order to bring this about taxation must be reduced. This would relieve the people and enable them to produce manufactures for export, which would then take the place of bonds in payment of imports. How was this to be done? The first thing was to stop every unnecessary expenditure; to stop at once and forever all wasteful grants of lands and subsidies to build railroads into the wilderness, which scatters the population so that it cannot be productive, and at the same time adds largely to the expenses of the Government. There must be no purchases of icebergs or tornadoes; no entangling arrangements for making lodgment on foreign territory must be made. The interest on the public debt must be reduced. That could be done by a Funding bill at 4½ per cent.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. COBURN addressed the Committee on the question of finances, and against any reduction of the currency. He said that if the plan of a redistribution of the currency had succeeded at the last Congress, the equilibrium would have been now in process of restoration, affording relief to the country. Now, the fact is the whole country is in favor of expansion, and this was the origin of the sudden raid of some for free national banking. This expedient, with the glittering name, was resorted to to prevent redistribution. Free banking, with a circulation redeemable in greenbacks, would be a wild and illimitable scheme of expansion. With a circulation redeemable in gold, it would be a measure of extreme contraction. Neither policy would do. Expansion, if resorted to, should be practiced moderately and to a definite amount. He thought it had been done in the shape of legal tender currency, rather than in bank currency. Legal tenders would pay debts, but if these were withdrawn and bank notes substituted, coin would be necessary, and would become more scarce and dear. The banks would take the alarm and withdraw their circulation, and the result would be a hoarding of gold, a retiring of bank notes, and a consequent stringency. He denied that the substitution of bank notes for greenbacks would make an elastic currency. Its elasticity would be in the shape of shrinkage, for coin was not in sense elastic. It could be withdrawn, or locked up, or cornered. It depended upon trade to carry it out, or in this patent elastic free bank paper would depend upon the caprices of speculators. Stability was better than elasticity. Abundance made low rates of interest. The argument made, that the high prices of commodities showed that the country had a redundant currency, was not sound. He denied the premises. The prices of many of the great staples of trade were as low as, and lower, than in 1860 and 1861. So this was all false clamor. The people had been prospering, and were not grumbling on account of a redundant currency. Failures were fewer than formerly. The country might as well conclude to do without coin. It could not keep it. It could not come down to Old World wages and prices to please the gold worshippers. Instead of cutting down currency they had better cut down expenses and taxes. It was bad policy to pay off the debt now, as the attempt would only cripple the finances. Ten years of prosperous national life, produced by a liberal financial policy, were worth 100 years of cramps and chills and contractions, low wages, low prices and languishing business.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. NEGLEY made a personal explanation in regard to a charge of repudiation against Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, so far as Mr. MOORHEAD was identified with it, which was recently referred to by Mr. WOODWARD.

Mr. KELLEY explained that owing to a clerical error he had made a mistake the other day, in stating that the first Bessemer steel rails had been imported in 1868, when gold was about 200. The first importation was really made in 1864, when gold ranged considerably above 200, and the lowest price at which the rails could be got was $150 per ton. That high price developed two factories, and in the latter part of the next year, the canvassers of these works canvassed the market at $100, and that statement was confirmed by what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TWITCHELL) said yesterday.

Mr. TOWNSEND addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances, contending that the currency was not redundant.

Mr. STOUGHTON also addressed the Committee on the same subject, and then the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned with the understanding that the session to-morrow shall be for debate only.

HAYTI.

Intelligence Direct from Port-au-Prince.

The Details of the Downfall of Salnave—His Flight and Narrow Escape from Death—Action of the Victorious Party—A Provisional Government Formed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

The insurgent forces have at length captured this place, and SALNAVE has fled from the city, leaving fully one-third of it in ruins. The attack upon Port-au-Prince, by the revolutionists, was commenced on the morning of the 18th of December, at about 4 o'clock. At that hour the rebel steamers, three in number, made their appearance in the harbor of Port-au-Prince and seized SALNAVE'S last vessel, the *Terreur*, lying at anchor in the harbor. Immediately after General BRICE landed, with about 1,200 men. An engagement followed, and, after a sharp struggle, the insurgents carried the northern lines of the town. These were held by General BRICE until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 19th, at which time he received reinforcements. SALNAVE, finding that things were growing desperate, retired to the National Palace, from whence he dispatched his trusty VIL LUBIN at the head of his guards, amounting to 400 men, to attack the insurrectionists. They took with them a piece of ordnance, which for some time made sad havoc in the insurgent ranks, but which was eventually captured by a body of volunteers. VIL LUBIN retreated to the Palace. After an hour, however, he returned to his command at Fort Bizoton, and the fighting was continued at intervals during the day, the Arsenal and Fort St. Clair falling into the hands of BRICE before dark.

On the morning of the 19th, General BRICE held a council of war and it was determined that SALNAVE should be attacked in the Palace. The fleet was ordered to prepare for a bombardment, and the *Terreur* was selected to fire on the Palace. SALNAVE, by this time, saw that to hold out any longer would be useless, and he left, followed by several of his Generals, intending to go to the American Consulate. Before he had mounted his horse, however, a shell from the *Terreur* struck the Throne Room, the most magnificent apartment in the building, which was consumed in a short time, and SALNAVE, with a few followers, took the Petionville road. Just about this time fire was set to the northern part of the town by SALNAVE'S soldiers, but Captain SALMON, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Defence*, with several of his officers and the crew of that vessel, landed, and through their noble exertions the conflagration was subdued and that part of the town was saved from being entirely consumed. It appears that SALNAVE had stowed away in vaults at the Palace a large quantity of ammunition. The shells fired from the *Terreur*, penetrating these vaults, caused several terrific explosions, and the Palace was wholly destroyed. Shortly after SALNAVE'S flight, a steamer was dispatched to Laschie for NISSAGE SAGET, who arrived here on the 28th, where he was received with acclamations.

A few days after the taking of the city, DOMINIQUE, the President of the South, was sent for and a Provisional Government was formed. This Government consists of NISSAGE SAGET, President; DOMINIQUE, Vice-President; General T. RAMEAU, Minister of Finance and Commerce; SEPTIMUS RAMEAU, Minister of Justice, and General BRICE, Minister of War. A decree has been issued convoking the Legislative Chamber for the 1st of February, and ordering elections in the meantime to fill the vacancies in the Lower House.

VICTORINE CHEVALIER and four other Generals, have been shot by the victorious revolutionists, and twenty-three other military officers of high grade have been proscribed by the revolutionary Government. Up to the present moment nothing whatever has been heard here of the whereabouts of SALNAVE.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Great Strike of Operatives at La Creusot—Its Origin—Movements for its Suppression—The Latest News from the Disaffected District.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.—The strike of the operatives at La Creusot, in the Province of Saone et Loir, near Dijon, still continues, and is making a profound sensation throughout the country on account of the large number of workmen concerned in it. It is feared by the Government that the example the strikers have set will be followed elsewhere. It was supposed that the strike was brought about by revolutionary agents, and this idea is strengthened from the fact that their numbers are increasing, and their demands becoming more and more unreasonable. La Creusot is one of the greatest iron manufacturing towns in Europe, and this defection of the workmen is entailing heavy losses, which increase every day. The primary cause of the strike was a change in the general direction of affairs there, to which the workmen objected. They petitioned for the reinstatement of the old direction, which was refused. A dreadful accident, the nature of which has not transpired, occurred there yesterday, whereby several of the miners were killed. This has had a tendency to increase the general excitement. The semi-official journals of this city state that the troubles at La Creusot have been greatly increased by the distribution of extreme Radical journals among the workmen. M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Senate, and one of the largest proprietors of the works at La Creusot, has arrived there. Several companies of troops have also arrived on the scene, and others are on the way.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Midnight.—It is now thought that the strike at La Creusot will not endanger the peace of the country. There are some hopes that an accommodation will be reached to-morrow. A force of 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry has already arrived at La Creusot. One of the editors of the *Marseillaise* who, it is alleged, helped to foment the disorder, has been arrested.

Bold Action of the German Bishops in the Ecumenical Council—A Scene in the Spanish Cortes—Trial of Radical Journalists in Paris—Death of a British Admiral—Miscellaneous.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The German Bishops in attendance at the Ecumenical Council had a meeting to-day, and resolved that unless the number of members in dioceses be taken into consideration in the votes held in the Council they will return home in a body. Their action has caused much excitement....Archbishop DECHAMPS, of Mechlin, who is at the head of the infallibility party in the Ecumenical Council, has been appointed Primate of Belgium.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—A stormy scene occurred in the Cortes to-day, in consequence of a students' manifestation in the city. Señor RIVERO declared he would imprison and subject to the tribunals the authors of the disorder, be they old or young. The country should soon see that he was not speaking to the wind. He repeated that he would castigate all disturbers of the public order.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Radical journal *Reforme* have been terminated. Three of the editors were sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and the manager for seven months.....It is thought that the trial of ROCHEFORT will merely result in a fine of a thousand francs.....Baron HAUSSMANN, the ex-Prefect of the Seine is dangerously ill.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir GEORGE FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Admiral of the Fleet, and for a long time stationed in American waters, died in this city to-day, aged 83 years.....Much anxiety has lately been felt here for the safety of the steamship *Great Eastern*. A vessel which arrived yesterday brings the gratifying news that the steamer was spoken on the 5th of December in the South Atlantic Ocean.....A Greek loan of half a million pounds will soon be introduced in the market here.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Senatorial Question Decided in Mississippi—The Fifteenth Amendment not yet Ratified by Iowa—Proceedings in Other States.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Jackson, Miss., to-night, says:

"The Legislature has elected Governor ALCORN United States Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General AMES for the short term. W. H. REVELS, (colored,) a native, and educated in Ohio, at present State Senator from Natchez, was also elected for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Mr. SHARKEY was elected but was not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities from all Mississippians, to be presented by Mr. REVELS, together with his credentials as United States Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State."

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Des Moines says: "The Iowa Senate to-day, after considerable debate, by a vote of 30 to 14, refused to concur in the House resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The majority of the Senate claim that the House should have taken their resolutions as they were and adopted them, and not have passed a new series of their own. The result is, that only one House has, as yet, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The Fifteenth Amendment still hangs fire in the Legislature. Both Houses have postponed discussion of the subject several times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—Concurrent resolutions were introduced into the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature to-day, asking Senators ROSS and POMEROY and Representative CLARKE to resign, their influence having been impaired by circumstances growing out of the impeachment trial, and the disposition for lavish expenditure on the part of one of them. The resolutions were referred to a special committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The legislative Ring, said to exist, broke in the House of Representatives yesterday under the severe pressure brought against it by General MCMILLAN upon the question of payment by the issuance of bonds of the indebtedness alleged to be due by the State to certain banks in the city. It was understood that the whole matter had been arranged to go through, but the Ring broke, and the question is indefinitely postponed. The lobbyists engaged were busy last night closing up the break in order to make another effort to pass the bill. The bill was called up again to-day, and the session consumed in its discussion.

Indian Affairs—Additional Particulars in Regard to the Buck Massacre in August Last.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A letter from Fort Laramie states that a band of Indians captured forty head of cattle from a herder named MILLS, on the 14th inst.....Helena papers report the arrival of the agent of the Mountain Crows, from Fort Parker. In the Yellowstone Valley the Indians are all contented. General SULLY has caused the erection of a substantial mill and farm houses. It is expected the Indians will help in the cultivation of the soil next Spring. General AUGUR has just received official information from Fort Randall, showing that there is no doubt that Pawnee-Killer's band were engaged in the massacre of BUCK'S surveying party on the Republican River last August. Eight whites were killed in the first attack; several escaped, but were subsequently murdered by another band of Indians.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mail Communication with Australia—Movements of the Austrian Embassy—The Mint at San Francisco—Oregon Republican State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—BEN. HOLLIDAY, President of the North Pacific Transportation Company, left for Washington yesterday, it is said, for the purpose of obtaining a Government subsidy for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia. It is also stated upon reliable authority that the Colonies of New South Wales, New-Zealand and Queensland have offered to grant a subsidy for the establishment of a line of steamers between this point and Australia. It is rumored that a line of propellers will be placed on the route next Spring whether Congress grants the subsidy or not....The Austrian Embassy to Central and South America which recently arrived here from China *via* Yokohama and Honolulu, will proceed to Guatemala by the Panama steamer of Feb. 3. The American Minister and suite intend to call on Governor HAIGHT at Sacramento before their departure....Incompetence and inexperience of the new employes at the Branch Mint has virtually suspended operations at that institution. The Superintendent has been compelled to reinstate a number of the dismissed employes..... The meeting of the Oregon Republican State Convention is called for April 7.

Fat Men's Convention in Maine—An Exceedingly Tall Woman Present.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 21.—An unexpectedly large number of delegates from all parts of New-England appeared this morning to attend the Fat Men's Convention in this City. A large number of persons was also gathered to witness the proceedings. The Convention organized by the election of ENOCH LITTLEFIELD, of Auburn, for President. Two hours were devoted to weighing and measuring, after which an essay by Dr. SHATTUCK, of Westfield, was read, and a poem by the "Fat Contributor." SYLVIA HARDING, the Nova Scotia Giantess, sixteen feet ten inches high, (!) and weighing 290 pounds, was presented to the Convention, and contrasted with two dwarfs who were present. At 1 o'clock the fat men, led by a band and escort, proceeded in a procession to the Dewitt House, where other exercises will take place.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21.

A number of bills of no general importance were introduced and a few passed including that incorporating the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church Diocese; incorporating the trustees of the fund to support infirm clergymen of the P. E. Church Diocese of Albany; amending the charter of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; extending time for the collection of taxes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In Committee of the Whole the following bills were disposed of as noted:

Amending the General Banking law; for the relief of the Geneva Classical and Union School; amending the New-York and Long Island Bridge law; to extend time for the collection of excise fees in the Metropolitan District.

The latter bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. MURPHY moved to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and the Senate went into Committee again.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the time for the collection of excise fees was extended to March 1. It was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Reports were made by Mr. CULLEN relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York and relative to the American Baptist Union, and by Mr. BERGEN, preventing the use of old barrels for repacking sugar, flour and meal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. ALLABEN, authorizing the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to increase its rate of fare; by Mr. CULLEN, relative to the Brooklyn schools; by Mr. KIERNAN, to improve the New-York water front, and by Mr. CAMPBELL, relative to New-York Police Justices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the New-Jersey Railroad from encroaching on New-York Harbor.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Comptroller of Brooklyn report to this House whether registered bonds have been issued; if not, why? Laid over.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN had consent to report, from the majority of the Select Committee, in favor of the resolutions for the removal or reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, railroad iron, pig iron, coal and salt.

Mr. ALVORD, from the minority, submitted a written report, which he read, reciting the provisions of all the tariff measures in the world, and detailing their effect upon the industry and welfare of the different people. He compared those of Europe with ours, and claims that ours is greatly more advantageous to the people. He was, therefore, in favor of a tariff for home production, and was strongly opposed to free trade. The subject was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. MITCHELL moved for the reconsideration of the resolutions of yesterday to appoint a Committee to attend the Peabody funeral, said Committee to defray the expense themselves, which was carried.

Mr. WHITE moved to strike out the clause "requiring no expense to the State."

Mr. ALVORD hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table. He would not be second to any one in honoring the memory of this man; but he could see no reason for the State of New-York taking any part in the contemplated ceremonies. She had not received one cent of his bounty. His benefactions had been sectional—local, not national. He, therefore, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a vote of 58 to 45.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Erie Strike—Despondency of the Laborers.

The Erie Railroad strikers were in a despondent mood last evening, as no information whatever from their co-laborers along the line was received up to 11 o'clock last night, to which hour the President of the Jersey City organization, Mr. KEASLEY, and a number of the workmen, sat gloomily in No. 7 Engine House, awaiting some news. Many rumors were afloat concerning the action of the workmen in Buffalo, Susquehanna and Port Jervis, but none had the plausibility of official announcement. Some had it that the men at Port Jervis had unanimously left off work, while others maintained that all refused to strike, as they deemed the action of their brethren in Jersey City premature. The delegation from Jersey City has so far failed either to return or forward any intelligence of the prospect of things. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the customary meeting was held in Washington Hall, the President, Mr. KEASLEY, in the Chair. There was a small attendance, and nothing of importance transpired.

There were a few men at work in the shops yesterday, but none of the original strikers have repented. About twenty new hands came over from New-York, but the strikers, who were on the qui vive, intercepted them, and by a little talk persuaded nearly all of them to return. At the meeting a communication was read from the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, inviting them to the use of the hall which they have leased, to hold their meetings while the strike continues, which they hoped would be successful. The meeting adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Robbery and Attempted Homicide.

Last evening, about 8:30 o'clock, the store of MOSES HYMAN, No. 120 Chatham-street, was entered by a stalwart negro who stole eight vests worth $30, and attempted to stab the clerk, MOSES MORRIS, who tried to take the property away from him. The negro ran away and was pursued and captured by Officer MONAHAN, who locked him in the Franklin-street Police Station.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, 6,284 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,616 bales; to Hamburg, 1,388 bales; to Malaga, 800 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; weekly receipts, net, 41,449 bales; gross, 47,227 bales; exports to Liverpool, 11,800 bales; to Havre, 3,347 bales; to Amsterdam, 2,000 bales; to Hamburg, 1,343 bales; to Genoa, 1,132 bales; to Barcelona, 1,632 bales; to Malaga, 800 bales; coastwise, 3,394 bales; stock, 177,434 bales; sales of the week, 24,000 bales. CORN firm at [illegible]. HAY firm at $24. PORK firm at $28. BACON scarce at 14c.@17½c. Sugar. LARD—Tierce, 16½c.; Keg, 17½c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 120¾. STERLING, 132½. New-York Sight Exchange, [illegible] discount.

THE STATE CANALS.

First Popular Meeting of the Canal Union at Rochester—The Speech of Ex-Governor Seymour—The Resolutions, and Speeches upon Them—Effect of the Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

On the 18th of October last a Convention was held in the City of New-York for the purpose of considering the condition of the canals of the State, and of devising plans to remedy existing evils. Many schemes were suggested and various systems proposed, but to give efficacy to any of these the necessity for a permanent organization was realized. Out of this Convention grew the "Commercial Union," an organization composed of the leading business men of the State interested in the welfare of the canals, and having its headquarters in the Metropolis. Hon. NATHANIEL SANDS, of New-York, whose large experience in directing such enterprises was recognized, was elected President of the Union. Quietly, but steadily, the work of organization has been going on, until sub-unions have been established in all of the principal cities along the line of the canals of the State, composed of influential men of both political parties. Within the next six months hundreds of these unions will have been formed, numbering 50,000 members, and wielding an influence and power that will force the predominating party in the State to listen to its voice and heed its suggestions.

THE FIRST POPULAR MEETING.

The first popular meeting under the auspices of the Union was held in the Corinthian Hall, in the City of Rochester, to-day. The attendance was very large, filling the body of the large hall. Hon. NATHANIEL SANDS, of New-York, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. In taking his seat he briefly explained the objects of the Convention, indicating very forcibly that business was the paramount object. A large number of Vice-Presidents were appointed, all gentlemen either of local or national reputation, and also a Committee on Resolutions, with Hon. D. J. MITCHELL, of Syracuse, Chairman, was appointed. Letters, pledging the support of the movement and cordially indorsing its objects, were read from Hon. R. B. CONNOLLY, of New-York; WM. E. DODGE, President of the New-York Board of Trade; PETER COOPER, Esq., Hon. W. F. ALLEN, Hon. ASHER P. NICHOLS, of Buffalo, and others.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR addressed the Convention at length.

He deprecated the present system of canal management, strenuously advocated the reduction of tolls to the lowest possible rates, urging the complete abolition of tolls if necessary to secure the produce of the West and to keep this commerce from seeking other channels. He vehemently urged the annihilation of the contract system, believing it pernicious and ruinous, leading to peculation and frauds, crippling the canals and depleting the treasury. He urged, with great force, the lodging of more power in the hands of the Canal Commissioners. They should have the authority to personally superintend and order the necessary repairs. Their position necessarily familiarized them with the requirements of the canals, and by personal inspection they knew where the work should be done and what it should cost. He advocated, also, the establishment of a strong police along the line of the canal, whose duty should be to protect the boatmen, assist those who were in trouble, and report delinquencies of officials. He cited the fact that, while Governor, he issued over three hundred commissions to special policemen on the Erie Railroad, and insisted that the canal needed such a force to keep order and insure safety. Power on the canals had been misplaced; it was placed in the hands of officials whose duties compelled them to remain close within their offices at Albany, away from the canals. He insisted that this power should be given to the Commissioners; they were acquainted with the forwarders and were in sympathy with the people. The canals were choked with mud and choked with tolls, and when they took out two feet of mud they put in four feet of tolls. The canals were not made for the purpose of revenue; they who so conceived did not appreciate the spirit of those who built them. He graphically demonstrated the effect of high tolls, showing how they drove commerce into other channels, and so lost to our State, and especially to our great Metropolis, the fruits of the industry and the thrift of the West. In concluding, he assured the Convention of his warmest sympathy in every effort calculated to bring about the reforms which the Commercial Union intend to secure.

Governor SEYMOUR'S speech, which was free from all party allusions, was enjoyed by men of all parties, and was enthusiastically applauded. The Governor spoke under personal disadvantages, his arm yet being confined in a sling, the result of a dislocated shoulder received from a fall from his carriage.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Governor SEYMOUR'S speech, the Convention took a recess until afternoon. On assembling, Hon. D. J. MITCHELL submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Briefly, they recommend:

1. Legislative action respecting the management of canals. 2. Reduction of canal tolls, so as to make the canal the great highway of the State for transportation. 3. To make transportation speedy and certain by the introduction of a system of repairs which shall make breaks and delays unnecessary and avoidable. 4. Funding the canal debt, payable in eighteen years.

ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, seconded the resolutions in an able speech, in which he couldn't resist giving Mr. GREELEY a hit at his Constitutional Convention proposition to sell the canals, congratulating that gentleman on his recent return to sounder views as evinced in his late lectures, and in which Mr. GREELEY stated that for every million the State had expended on canals it had received one hundred millions in return. Mr. HATCH urged the funding process as the only way in which the canals could be made free. The principle of free inland navigation was recognized when the canal of Languedoc was built, the first canal in Europe, and such tolls only were placed on it as should keep it in repair, and these tolls were given to the engineer who constructed it, and are in the family to-day. If it succeeded in Europe it should here.

OTHER SPEECHES.

E. E. DAVIS, of Champlain, Hon. D. J. MITCHELL, Hon. CHARLES A. STANFORD, Hon. H. L. FISH and S. B. GUTHRIE, of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, addressed the Convention at considerable length. Senator STANFORD was particularly severe on Auditor BELL for his advocacy of the contract system, insisting that that BELL had a ring of peculiarly unpleasant sound. Among the most prominent members of the Convention were the delegates from the Board of Trade of New-York, whose presence in the Convention added weight to its deliberations and contributed largely to its success. Their presence assured the people of the interior that the merchants and capitalists of the Metropolis were at last awake, not only to the interests of the State but to the welfare and prosperity of the great City they represented.

EFFECT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock, after the unanimous adoption of a well-merited complimentary resolution to the impartial President, Mr. SANDS, and a resolution of thanks to the hospitable citizens of Rochester, who handsomely entertained, in their luxurious homes, the delegates from abroad. The effect of this Convention can now be hardly estimated; it is the beginning, however, of a work destined to revolutionize the present canal system. In it are engaged those who are in earnest, who fully realize the magnitude of their labor, who appreciate its difficulties, but who will never stop short of success. And in this reform they should have the hearty coöperation of the people everywhere. W. P. B.

Curious Treatment for Rheumatism—A Pint of Hot Water Drank Every Three Minutes.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 19.

A German peddler by the name of GEORGE SEEL, who lived at No. 443 Race-street, died about 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of a peculiar mode of medical treatment, advised by a man of the name of OTTO ASCHENBORN, who had recently been employed as porter at Loewen Garden, and who professed to know all about the disease which he undertook to cure. It appeared that ASCHENBORN called upon SEEL at his house, on Monday afternoon, and engaged to cure him of rheumatism, with which he had been afflicted for several years, in the brief space of twenty-four hours, provided he followed his directions. His sovereign remedy for the malady which he proposed attacking was hot water, medicated with a compound whose ingredients were known only to himself. The patient was to take forty-one pints of this medicine—a pint every three minutes. Mr. SEEL, thinking only of the bright prospect before him of a speedy return to health, readily complied with all the conditions imposed upon him, and immediately gave his wife instructions to have his hot drink prepared. The first pint was administered at 6 o'clock. It was followed by twenty-eight others in quick succession, ASCHENBORN himself giving the first eleven doses. Of course nausea resulted from this rank abuse of the stomach, and when the twenty-ninth pint had been disposed of the water-logged patient commenced vomiting, and could take no more. The unfortunate man continued vomiting through the night, and in the morning died of sheer exhaustion.

Suspicion was at once aroused that he had been poisoned. The neighbors became violently excited over the affair, and ASCHENBORN was sought for in all directions. Learning that his man was dead, and fearing that he would be held accountable for his death, the pretended physician started for Kentucky. He was followed to the river, however, and there arrested by Officer TAYLOR, who took him to Hammond-street Station House, on the charge of suspicion. Coroner BEITSCHER held an inquest on the deceased in the afternoon, when testimony was elicited that warranted the above statement of facts.

ASCHENBORN, in the course of his examination, stated that he gave the deceased nothing but hot water; that the two pints which he left with his patient contained nothing but well water. He admitted that he knew nothing about medicine, and claimed that he informed SEEL when he first saw him that he was not a physician. He has been in the city about five weeks, and in the county since last April. SEEL was [illegible] years of age, and leaves a family of five children.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-Congressman SAMUEL OLDHAM PEYTON, of Kentucky, died at Hartford, in that State, on Monday, aged 70 years.

General GID. J. PILLOW, who has been very ill of pneumonia, at Memphis, is out of danger.

The Freewill Baptists have a college at Harper's Ferry, whose chapel bell is heard in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

"Nothing was done in the Illinois Constitutional Convention yesterday" seems to be the daily bulletin from Springfield.

A young man who sportively threw an ax through the window of a railroad car, filled with passengers, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Oswego County.

A well-informed Democratic Ohio paper informs its readers that the French Emperor's little son shot and killed an editor, and then gave himself up.

The brilliant display of northern lights on the morning of Monday, Jan. 3, was seen and admired in Oregon. It was visible throughout the length and breadth of the land.

An ex-United States Senator is a candidate for County Attorney in Kentucky, but we have not yet heard that our ex-President is again a candidate for Alderman in Tennessee.

The members of the Wisconsin Legislature are wondering whether the Minnesota Legislature will invite them to return their visit of last year. But the latter count the cost.

Hon. GEORGE B. SENTER died in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday. He was at one time Mayor of that city, and had long been a prominent politician.

The New-Orleans *Times* alludes to General JOHN B. MAGRUDER as "the evergreen of our old army." This it intends to be understood as a compliment to him.

Four thousand copies of the Message of the Governor of Wisconsin are to be printed in English, 3,000 in German, 1,500 in Norwegian and 1,000 in Welsh.

In the suit of GEO. WASHINGTON ROGERS against Captain LUTHER G. RIGGS, of the Meriden (Conn.) *Recorder*, the suit being for $10,000 damages, the defendant was found guilty on Wednesday and a judgment of $10 was rendered.

A Boston paper announces that two of the wealthy men of that city are approaching death. Only two! We thought that was the common road for all men, but then Boston always was peculiar in its ways.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature providing for the removal of President TAYLOR'S remains to Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, and the erection of a suitable monument over them.

A husband in St. Joseph, Mo., patiently bore his loss when his wife deserted him, but when a dry goods firm sued him for goods bought by her as an outfit, he stoutly resisted the claim, and the Court sustained him.

A freedman found, at the Station House in Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago, his old master, with his wife and two daughters, who were begging their way from Virginia to Chicago, whither friends had gone before them. Thus does the whirligig of Time bring in his revenges.

A Rhode Island paper assures a lecturer who recently sought to enlighten some of the people of that little State, that if he would use less thunder and lightning, and mellow his usually stormy and vivid scenes so as to match the calm season we are now enjoying, he might be one of the most honored speakers in the land.

The attempt to raise by subscription, in Boston, a sum sufficient to purchase the steamships *Erie* and *Ontario*, having failed, the directors of the company have sold the *Erie* for $[illegible],000 to the parties who held a lien upon it. The *Ontario* will probably be taken by the bondholders.

The young women of Lewiston, Me., have formed a society, pledging themselves not to kiss any man who uses tobacco, and the young men have formed a society, pledging themselves not to look at a young woman who wears false hair. As a consequence marriage licenses are not in active demand.

A letter from Senator elect WRIGHT was read in the Iowa Legislature, on Thursday, giving his views upon questions of public interest. He earnestly denounced national repudiation, urged the payment of the debt according to the terms and spirit of the contract, and favored protection to home industries.

A newspaper in Indianapolis, Ind., claims to have persuaded two American girls to abandon sewing for kitchen work, as servants, but the entire population of that city are incredulous. They insist that American girls, as a rule, are not so sensible, and that some better evidence must be given than the paper's unsupported assertion.

They have revamped an old story in New-Hampshire, and relate how a perplexed housewife, in Rochester, in that State, set before her guests her first efforts at cooking oysters, with the remark that she found it very difficult to dress them, and so "just held on to their wings and cut their stomachs off, and guessed they'd be good."

The effects of the late storm in Kentucky were lamentable. A Louisville paper prefaces its account with such head lines as these: "The desolation of the cyclone;" "the horrors of the march of the demons of the air;" "the broad strides of the storm over the country;" "the desolated land as witnessed by our correspondent."

The Troy *Times* admits that the story of the good fortune of the young Fort Edward milliner must have been a hoax, but it insists that it is nearly, if not quite, three years since she started the story of her rich inheritance, and remarks, in the same breath, that through all her demeanor has been unchanged, and she has retained "the same quiet, unpretending and modest sort of a girl." Unpretending!

It is told of a teacher in New-Orleans, that having discovered a loaded pistol in the possession of a scholar one day last week, he threw it into the fire, and when the barrels of the revolver began to explode rushed from his chair and frantically attempted to throw himself from the window, but was prevented by two or three bolder members of the school who had stood their ground during the racket.

An evening paper, whose carefully edited columns we always read with pleasure, assures its readers that "the Good Book says 'the Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb.'" We can't quite credit this; in fact, we don't think anybody ever put it in just that way before. STERNE perhaps came the nearest to it, expressing the same (borrowed) idea in a slightly different form.

HEBER L. GODFREY, a well-known journalist of Albany, died suddenly on Thursday evening. He was apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health during the day, and about [illegible] o'clock in the evening returned to his home, and proceeded to his bedroom. Soon afterwards his wife entered the room, and found him sitting upon a chair, apparently unconscious. She attempted to raise him from the chair, when he fell to the floor, and expired almost immediately.

The French-Americans in St. Louis who held a meeting a few days ago, violently condemned the "double assassination" committed by Mr. PIERRE BONAPARTE "with the aggravating circumstances of premeditation and treachery," and by resolution expressed their hope that he will be tried and punished according to the laws of the land, and his family of perjurers and assassins, which dishonor the French name, disappear as soon as possible from the political stage of the world.

Ex-Governor LETCHER, of Virginia, announces that the admirers of the virtues and exalted character of the great Christian soldier, Stonewall JACKSON, propose to erect, at the Virginia Military Institute, a memorial chapel, "to testify the respect and honor with which his name is cherished, and to transmit to after generations the veneration due to so renowned a hero." It is designed to make it a "national" monument, and it is said $5,000 have already been subscribed for the purpose in Philadelphia, but one guaranteed in New-York, and liberal subscriptions made in New-Jersey and Delaware, "where it has only been whispered of late."

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

Some of the Merits of the System—How it Works in England and Germany—Can it be Carried into Effect in the United States.

Coöperation has not been fairly tested in the United States. In Great Britain, France, Germany and other European countries it has been thoroughly proved in almost every department of human industry, and has been found practicable and beneficial to those engaged in it. The workingmen of America, from some cause or other, seem less disposed to trust one another with money than do their European brethren. Each man here desires to "go it alone," and aims at greater independence of his fellow-men. The Americans are undoubtedly losers by this spirit. For no man can live to himself alone, and a threefold cord is more difficult to break than a single thread. Indeed, coöperation is the only means by which labor can ever successfully compete with capital. Webster defines coöperation to be "joint labor." This the workingmen of America understand, but how to combine their labor so as to remove the disabilities and reduce the burdens that now almost crush them, they know not. It has been shown in a previous article that there are 72,000 workingmen in this City and 2,000 in Brooklyn, and that, as near as we can ascertain, they have between $60,000 and $80,000 deposited in savings banks ready for emergencies. Now, if the men engaged in any branch of trade, as, for instance, in the building trades, the clothing, the printing and publishing, &c., should combine only a portion of this idle capital and invest it in some coöperative business, they might eventually control a great portion of the business of their respective trades.

For instance, there are 15,000 persons engaged in the several departments of building and house furnishing in this City. Should they each subscribe $5 a year toward a coöperative enterprise, they might start a brick or stone yard at once. Should they double their subscriptions, they would have a surplus to meet unforeseen losses or undue competition in business. By keeping up the association and the subscription from year to year, and by adding the accrued profits, less the interest upon the capital invested and current expenses, from one coöperative enterprise to another, the mechanics and workingmen of New-York might in this way own, one year after another, brick, stone, marble and lime yards, quarries and furniture manufactories, and the like, together with the labor and the skill to make them productive and profitable. The same suggestion will apply equally to the clothing, publishing and other labor interests of this great City. The workingmen have the ability and the power, had they the energy and confidence, necessary to carry out such enterprises. The workingwomen are equally interested with the men in coöperation, and are equally powerful for good. They would require less capital ordinarily in their business, but the profits would not be much smaller on that account. For instance, women might open coöperative stores and manufactories for ladies' and gentlemen's underclothing, hose, neckties, cuffs and collars, and other light articles of wearing apparel at which they could all find employment. The expense would be comparatively little, and the Working Women's Protective Union might, if requested, accept the supervision of one or more of these coöperative stores or factories. This would give them dignity and an assurance of success from the start, and the real toilers would thus become sharers in the profits of their invested capital. These profits are sometimes enormous. For instance, an infant's cloak which Mr. A. T. STEWART sells for $[illegible] costs for the material and labor $30, so that the dealer makes $[illegible] clear. Other articles yield profits in a corresponding ratio.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

Coöperation is, as we have said, not a new principle. It has been thoroughly tested in Europe. There are now in Great Britain about five hundred coöperative associations, with an aggregate membership of 150,000, and 300,000 coöperative stores, with a working capital of $10,000,000, on which they do a business of $50,000,000 annually. A majority of these associations were organized, and their stores opened during the year 1860, but so rapidly did they spread that in 1861 they had a working capital of nearly $5,000,000, with which, in addition to stores, they had started in operation three large factories. In 1866 the sales in these coöperative stores amounted to $45,000,000 upon which the shareholders realized a profit of $1,000,000. In 1865 the eight societies alone of Rochdale, Bacup, Halifax, Oldham, Bury and Manchester numbered 24,414 members, with a property of over $1,000,000, and a business of $5,000,000 annually.

Every one on this side of the Atlantic has probably either heard or read of the Rochdale Pioneers—their early difficulties and their ultimate success. On the 21st of December, 1844, they opened their coöperative store and commenced business on a capital of $75—the balance of $125 with which they paid rent and fitted up their modest establishment. The evening of the opening was a very momentous one to them. The shopkeepers of the town, together with the *gamins*, gathered in front of the store, hooting and yelling, and making derisive comments upon the stock and the stockholders. But they, heeding not, continued their course, and to-day their example has led to the establishment of similar enterprises all over England. The little band of a dozen pioneers had increased in 1865 to 5,326 members, and the original $75 had grown to be $379,472, upon which during the first quarter of 1866 they made sales of $355,500, on which they had realized a profit of 11 3-10 per cent. In 1862 this Society had eight branch establishments in the town of Rochdale, in which the aggregate sales amounted to $600,000. These stores include three boot and shoe, one clothing and five butcher shops, besides the original one, in which a rich assortment of dry goods, carpets, artificial flowers, &c., are kept always on hand. The five butcher shops bought 1,552 head of cattle in 1862, from which they sold 530,551½ pounds of meat. The three shoe stores transacted a business amounting to $15,000 during the same period. The aggregate amount of sales for twenty-one years, dating from the start in 1844 to 1864, was $6,474,150, upon which $651,500 profit, about 10 per cent., had been realized. The coöperative stores are open day and evening like other stores, and sales are made indiscriminately to all; but each customer receives a tin ticket, upon which the amount of his purchase is marked, and at the end of every three months these tickets are taken up and a proportionate share of the profits is divided among the holders. If, for instance, the profits average ten per cent., and a customer has purchased $50 worth of goods during the quarter, he receives $5 on his share of the general profits.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.

The success of the Rochdale Pioneers attracted the attention of social economists in other parts of Europe, and about the year 1850 some leading Germans, chief among whom was HERMAN SCHULTZE, of Delitzsch, now a Prussian Deputy, but then a District Judge, undertook to establish similar coöperative institutions among his countrymen. The first year they established about half a dozen, but these few had grown in seventeen years to more than a thousand, and the associations numbered 250,000 members. They transacted in 1866-67 an annual business of $92,500,000, and owned about $8,250,000 worth of private property.

From coöperation for the purpose of supplying the necessaries of life cheaply, the principle was soon adapted to banking and education and other pursuits. Of these there were in 1860 [illegible] banking societies and 115 wholesale manufacturing associations. The Bank of Constance commenced business five years ago on a capital of a few dollars. It now numbers 1,000 members, and transacts a business of thousands of dollars annually, and is considered the safest banking institution in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The expense of running it is less than one-half per cent. per annum. These stores, factories and banking institutions now exist in all the principal cities and towns of Germany, and a great improvement in the condition of the working classes has been effected by their establishment. Berlin contains twenty such stores; Hamburg, Holstein, Munich, Mayence, Stuttgart, Vienna, Kiel, &c., contain from two to a dozen each. Switzerland and the Principalities have also received the infection and profited by the example of the pioneers.

The origin of all of these associations is similar; they grew out of the necessities and requirements of the working people. Oppressed with burdens and disabilities which they could not easily escape, their attention was directed, providentially it may have been, to coöperation, and they have tried it now for more than twenty years, and with almost unvarying success. The system of management is nearly alike in all. It is briefly as follows: A small sum is subscribed weekly or monthly, as the members may agree upon, until a sum deemed sufficient is thus accumulated. This tax in England amounted to about 25 cents a month, and in Germany from 10 cents to 70 cents a month, the shares having been previously fixed at a certain nominal value, say $25, when each member has subscribed that amount, he is not called upon for anything more unless a violent emergency arises, and the members want to maintain their credit and standing. In England the business is conducted purely upon a cash basis, and no distinction is made between customers whether they be members of the societies or not. But the German societies differ in this respect inasmuch as they, with few exceptions, deal exclusively with members. The English also allow their profits to accumulate into dividends, while the Germans set tie up with the purchaser, allowing him his dividend at the time of purchase. The use of tickets by the coöperators of both countries is general. The highest and wealthiest classes of German society readily engage in coöperative societies and cheerfully share their benefits. And among the membership of the Berlin, Hamburg, and Vienna societies may be found many public men, Government officials, army officers, and others. In England the aristocracy have kept aloof from these movements fearing to compromise their social position by contact with the masses on equal terms.

The coöperative store, factory or bank soon leads to libraries, reading rooms, mechanics' institutes, lectures, music and other appliances of culture and refinement, and the consequent elevation in taste and moral character of the recipients of these blessings.

Previous to 1867 a few ineffectual efforts had been made to establish building societies in New-York, but not until that year did they meet with favor. The movers lacked experience and confidence in each other. But at the beginning of the year Mr. ALBERT ALEXANDER, an English man, and for many years connected with coöperative associations in Great Britain, took the measure in hand here, and the following is the result to-day: There are four coöperative building and lot associations in this City in successful operation, and nine in Brooklyn. The former contain 1,[illegible] members, 345 of whom have received their appropriations. The aggregate subscriptions to these associations amounted at the beginning of this year to $[illegible], and the value of the property purchased was $[illegible], besides which they have yet a considerable balance in bank.

But apart from these, there are two coöperative printing establishments, an iron foundry and a grocery store also existing here. And recently two prominent carriage manufacturing firms have taken their employés into partnership with them on the coöperative plan. This class of coöperative partnerships has received the attention of Englishmen to such an extent that in London alone 700 building and lot societies exist, and a new era is dawning there for the workingmen.

CAN AMERICANS CO-OPERATE?

We do not mean by this question, can American workingmen coöperate in particular spheres. We have shown above that they can, but can they extend the principle into every department of labor, and if they can will they do so or make the attempt? Whenever the subject was broached to them many have turned away contemptuously as if they had no faith in the principle, and did not believe that it could succeed except under the most favored circumstances. Thus in 1868 the masons and bricklayers sought to organize a coöperative association which might take building contracts from real estate owners. They continued their efforts last year but failed miserably. Another set of workingmen sought to establish a "solidarity" for the supply of food, clothing, &c., to its members at wholesale, but whether through ignorance of the same or from some other cause this failed also. The general excuse given for these failures is the expensiveness of the enterprises. But this excuse is without foundation, as we have shown already. But yet a stronger reason may be given to show that the workingmen can well afford to engage in coöperation.

There are as we have shown 30,000 mechanics and laborers in New-York, earning daily wages, ranging from $2 to $5 per day. Now suppose half of that number take each one glass of alcoholic drink each day (and statistics prove that this estimate is too low) at ten cents per glass, the sum thus expended amounts to $1,500; and for cigars and tobacco allow the same sum, $1,500, we have a daily expenditure for injurious luxuries of $3,000. Multiply this by 365 days and we have $1,095,000 per annum, a sum amply sufficient to carry out most if not all of the suggestions above made. And if the other 15,000 men whom we have assumed do not indulge in those habits, subscribe similar amounts, these coöperative enterprises might be successfully started any day in the year.

But another reason may be deduced from the receipts and expenditures of an average mechanic's family of five persons—two adults and three minor children. Take, for instance, the family of a mechanic engaged in building, such as masons, carpenters, stone cutters, house smiths, and the like, whose wages average $4 per day. Allowing for wet days and lost time, these men cannot work more than 250 days in the year on an average. This number of days multiplied by $4 will produce an income of $[illegible] per annum. The balance sheet will then stand at the year's end as follows:

Income	$[illegible]
Expenses—Rent	[illegible]
Bread	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]
Fuel and light	[illegible]
Incidentals	[illegible]
Balance	$[illegible]

Everything except rent has materially decreased in price since January, 1869, and that has not increased. Coal that last Spring was $10 30 to $12 a ton sells now from $7 to $8; the best family flour was then $12 to $14 a barrel; it is now $9 50 to $11. Other things are proportionally cheap. Consequently, on the very liberal estimate here given, a mechanic working but nine months in the year may, after meeting all his expenses, have $[illegible] to devote to coöperation or to any other legitimate enterprise. But now if we take a mechanic engaged in indoor employments, as for instance a printer, whose average wages is $20 a week all the year, his income will be $1,040 per annum, from which deduct expenses above, $[illegible], there remains then $[illegible] to be devoted in similar ways. But reasons need not be multiplied. Every mechanic knows that he can save something every week if he likes. "Where there's a will there's a way," and it only remains for them to give coöperation a fair and impartial trial.

Grammar School No. 33.

The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The large school-room was packed with the scholars and their friends, and presented an attractive sight. Judge DALY delivered the opening address, which was something above the ordinary style of speeches on such occasions. His words to the scholars were full of wisdom, and were heartily seconded by the audience. Other addresses were made by Hon. N. J. WATERBURY, H. KIDDLE, Esq., and WILLIAM WOOD, Esq. The performance of the graduates, who number more than in any previous year, was very creditable. A good hit in their programme was a dialogue entitled "Interviewing," in which the young ladies represented to perfection how reporters obtain news in Gotham. The modesty, winning manner and irresistible presence of that part of the journalistic profession were brought out with lifelike fidelity. At the exercises R. L. LARREMORE, Esq., of the Board of Education, presided. The Principal of the school is Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS. Below are the names of the graduates: Ella O. Emerson, Mary L. Finch, Addie Freeland, Jane A. Hind, Annie C. Hurley, Annie M. McGeen, Jennie McHugh, Elizabeth E. Peck, Emily Pitman, Jane Rose, Christina Roy, Annie W. Smith, Carrie S. Waring, Maria G. Waterbury, Adeline E. Wilkinson, Mary L. Yates.

Brooklyn Criminals Disposed Of.

PATRICK NOLAN, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having stolen a gold watch and chain from ROBERT T. NELSON. He was remanded for sentence.

BENJAMIN SMITH pleaded guilty of larceny from the person, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

JOHN EVE, indicted for administering poison to a family in which he lived as errand boy, was sent to the House of Refuge.

JOHN WIGLEY was convicted of burglary in the third degree, having broken into a henhouse at New-Utrecht. He was sent to the Penitentiary for a year.

WALTER BROWN, a youth of color, who "took" $105 worth of property from JOSEPH RITCHIE, of Union-avenue, E. D., was convicted of grand larceny and remanded for sentence.

Another Anti-Excise Law Meeting in Brooklyn.

Another meeting in opposition to the Excise law was held by a number of Germans, mostly saloon keepers, at Ocean Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. HENRY C. HAHN acted as Chairman. Addresses in favor of the repeal of the Excise law were made by CHAS. SCHRIER and JOS. H. STRAUSS. It was resolved that the resolutions passed in the meeting of last Monday, in favor of the total repeal of the Excise law, and placing the control of the sale of spirituous liquors in the hands of the City authorities, be taken by a committee to Albany on Monday next, and handed by them to the Kings County delegation of the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal.

Prince Arthur, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenants Pickard and Fitzroy, Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and his Secretary, Mr. Le Poer French, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas; Hon. E. F. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. H. L. Day, of Ohio, and Hon. Nath. Page, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. Lopez, of Washington, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. E. French, of Boston, and R. W. Beam, of Syracuse, are at the Astor House. Captain Wickham, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

The New-York Mercantile Community Alarmed.

A Wholesale Buyer Arrested on a Charge of Fraud—Singular Recklessness Displayed by Sellers—Extraordinary Scenes at a Police Station.

The present dullness in wholesale trade naturally renders dealers and salesmen doubly anxious to effect sales of goods, and the fact is some slight explanation of the singular business transactions that culminated yesterday in the arrest of a wholesale buyer on a charge of fraud and swindling.

A RECKLESS BUYER.

Some few weeks ago a tall, well-built man, neatly and soberly dressed, with large hands, apparently accustomed to rough usage, with a true Western cut of beard, made his appearance in this City, and stated in mercantile circles that he was authorized to make purchases of goods for Messrs. RODNEY M. POMEROY & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and leather, at No. 145 West Third-street, Cincinnati; also for JOSEPH A. CLARKE & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 102 West Second-street, Cincinnati. He also represented himself as a member of the firm of G. W. TAYLOR & Co., No. 213 Church-street, Philadelphia. He gave the name of RODNEY M. POMEROY, pretended to be the senior partner of the firm mentioned, and was desirous of making extensive purchases of goods in either the grocery or leather line. This man POMEROY made a good impression wherever he chanced to stray, as he appeared to be well posted in mercantile ways and talked "business" in a very knowing way, and the process of buying and selling soon progressed in a way very agreeable to all parties, large quantities of goods of all kinds being selected by POMEROY, and at his order shipped off to Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The terms of sale invariably secured by the purchaser were on time for either thirty or sixty days, or promised to pay cash down, and the sellers were ready to part with their goods, as the Mercantile Agency reported the firms for whom POMEROY pretended to act as first-class houses. Day after day POMEROY passed through the Swamp and purchased hides and leather, morocco and similar goods. He visited trunk stores and ordered goods, wholesale grocers sold him raisins, rice and spices at a lavish rate, and obediently shipped the goods per order of the buyer, and POMEROY in this way secured the shipment of over $20,000 worth of goods.

DISCOVERY AND ARREST.

No suspicion of POMEROY'S integrity seems to have been entertained, nor were there any very strict inquiries made relative to his identity or authenticity to purchase so extensively, until a greater part of the goods already ordered and invoiced had been sent off to their destination. Yesterday afternoon, as Officer O'DONNELL, of the Second Ward Police, was passing through Spruce-street, he noticed a little knot of merchants talking together in a very excited manner. As his attention was thus drawn to them, one of the group beckoned the officer over, and on his approach he was informed that a man had been swindling some of the Swamp merchants. The accused was pointed out as one POMEROY, and the man appeared quite amused at the statement, insisting that the merchants were wholly mistaken in the premises, and in the identity of the man whom they believed to have swindled them. Officer O'DONNELL made such investigation in the case as was proper, and ascertained that POMEROY had visited the store of Messrs. CHARLES HAZLITT & Co., importers of calf-skins, at No. 118 William-street, when he purchased $700 worth of imported leathers, gold value, ostensibly for G. W. TAYLOR & CO., the Philadelphia firm. The goods were duly packed up and shipped, but it was accidentally ascertained that No. 213 Church-street, Philadelphia, was an empty store, so the suspicions of the New-York firm were aroused, and further inquiry led to the discovery that the name of a good firm in another street had been used as a blind for the purpose of securing the goods. The culprit treated the matter very coolly, and when arrested, burst into a fit of undignified laughter at the novel situation he found himself in, and insisted that a great mistake had been made.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

When the prisoner was arraigned before Sergeants BLAIR and MILLER at the Beekman-street Police Station, Officer O'DONNELL proceeded to search him, as Mr. HAZLITT had preferred a formal charge of fraud and swindling against POMEROY. In his possession was found a miscellaneous collection of cards, invoices, bills of lading and letters. Among the latter were those from a confederate in Cincinnati, and as they throw considerable light upon the scheme of operations, we give them *verbatim*. The writer is evidently a man of no education, though possessing a deal of business tact. The following are the letters:

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1870.

F. A. TALBOT, Esq., Hoffman House, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., written at Parkersburg, was duly received this A. M. at breakfast. Everything seems to be working very smoothly in these parts at present. I purchased chains yesterday. They were sent in without a murmur, invoice and no stamp. Had to see in yesterday except a man to get an advertisement for Directory. To-day I have the [illegible] with two that far. Stove man was very anxious to collect his bill, [illegible] seems to be very hard up. TASKER, MCKELLOP & CO.'s man was in to see me. Had a very lengthy interview with him. Says they have had a great number of inquiries as to who Rod M. P. was. He is known, but nothing about Tott and Rod is [illegible] a few days. [illegible] ... Their daily reports are eagerly scrutinized among the subscribers to this office. I have them and they are indeed snappy. RODNEY, M. P., is not reported at all, and will not be for the present. I told them we were not buying anything in this market, and probably all you would buy here would be of those who would see us, and when you returned you would call and see them. They seemed very well satisfied and departed like gentlemen. I don't think they are very sharp. Called on MYERS & Co., at their boarding place, they seemed to be all right. Have got their safe in and all ready for business. Hope you will not break down anywhere. They are to work on them and say they will have them up this week. Everything is all right at the house, more boarders came. Yesterday a young man called and asked for Mr. T., and said he was with you at the St. Nicholas and thought he would call and see when you were going to open. No more at present. R.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

F. A. TALBOT: Yours of 13 inst. received. Cannot you buy anything but morocco? Everything here is perfectly quiet and smooth. Invoice from HAYES & WALTERS, $[illegible]; S. PASTLES & SON, $[illegible]. Just received, ALDER & GAMMING, $[illegible]. Say will send balance of order as soon as finished. GEO. BUCKEN & Co., $[illegible]. Bill sixty days. A. & G. [illegible] PORT & SON, to H. & W. CASE. Called on R. M. P. [illegible] to-day. Their will be no trouble about letters. Glad you sent the $[illegible]. Will need it. Hope to get the other soon. G. & Co. have received a hundred boxes of raisins, several cases of tomatoes. Am sorry we had anything to do with them. Have not seen anything of them since Saturday. They do not tell me what they are receiving or anything thought. TASKER, MCKELLOP & CO.'s man was just in, and stated that they had an inquiry from Phila. which says RODNEY M. & Co. are buying largely, and wanted to know who they are. Answered by return of mail. The answer will be, "firm not here from the last." I can do nothing else without reference, just received a case of cards by exp. from old MASON Phila. Blacky. Have you bought him out? I think there will be hell to pay when they find out in Phila. that we are a new firm. Some of those crows will be on here; but let them come, I shall be here to see them all the time. Get around as fast as you can; things will be very lively here in a very short time. Everything is all right at the house. KITTY sends her love, and they are all anxious to know when Mr. P will return. I paid BOND and discharged you, now get the ground. Don't let no grass grow under your feet. Will go around and see MIKES to-night. Yours,

A. B. VAN, Sincerely.

JAN. 12, 1870.

F. A. T.: We have received two telegraphic dispatches, one from HAYES & WALTERS, saying, "Did you authorize a purchase of morocco from us last week? Answer by telegraph." I answered, "Purchase authorized, invoice, ship goods delayed, bridge down." Another received at noon from F. M., dated "Phila. Jan. 18th, to RODNEY M. P. & CO., &c. There is a young man here buying largely of leather and shoes." Is it all right about the purchase from GEO. BURNS & Co., 145 Mary-street, Phila.? I answered all right and signed firm's name in full, but haven't seen the goods yet. I think the weather will get very warm soon here, you had better make your stay as short as possible, have received no letters to-day so far, I P. M., from you or anyone else. I do nothing. G. & Co are getting many goods, saw them last night. G. said he wished he had gone East himself. I wish he had or some where else, he seems dissatisfied. I think you had better drop him and close your business, and get around as fast as possible. Things will be very warm if continued another week. The column signs are just up. Say the other will be up to-morrow. HANDY was in to-day, first time I have seen him since you left. Says he is going East to-morrow night to be gone until the last of next month. Was very pleased, did not ask for anything; said if we wanted any more work done, the foreman would attend to it for us. I have no goods in store; presume there is goods at depot, but have no money to pay for freights, so do not go for them. Think I will to-morrow. Do not like to ask G., as they are so mean as hell. All the time a growing, especially M. Thinks no one sees anything but them. They will learn something before they are many days older. I have just had a call from some mercantile reporter from Western N. Y. He said he had been here about a week and some party had asked him if he new us, and as he did not thought he would call and see, and seemed very well satisfied. I have a man here from WM. WILSON MCGREW'S putting up a clock, a fine one, &c. Now more at present. Don't buy too many; don't invest in the trunks, sole leather ones. Write often and be prudent with your self. It is cold weather, this country is all flooded, had a very heavy rain Saturday and Sunday, thunder and lightning, and rained in torrents Sunday nite and cleared off cold. Ever, R.

One of these letters was in an envelope addressed "F. A. TALBOT, St. James Hotel, N. Y.," and that is probably the real name of the accused.

WHO THE VICTIMS ARE.

Judging from a perusal of the invoices and bills of lading taken from the person of the prisoner, it is evident his operations covered a wide field, for it appears that besides the goods obtained from HAZLITT & Co., POMEROY purchased $386 worth of shoes from JAMES M. BURT, of No. 28 Park-row, on the same day, and ostensibly for the Philadelphia firm. He also purchased in behalf of J. H. CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati, ten half chests of gunpowder tea for $729 from BATTERSHALL & STORM, No. 161 Pearl-street; ten barrels of mackerel and twenty of codfish, value $380, from ELISHA CROWELL, No. 6 Coenties-slip; ten tierces of rice, value $400, from H. M. & W. LE COUNT, No. 126 Pearl-street, and 100 boxes of raisins, value $437, from MAYER & PEASE, No. 65 Beaver-street. FORWARDS, CHAMPION & Co., of No. 207 Pearl-street, sold him twelve gross of shoes, value $333, and shipped them to RODNEY M. POMEROY & Co. M. J. DRUCKER & Co., of No. 39 Spring-street, shipped over $1,000 worth of calfskins. RUFUS STORY & Co., of No. 7 Front-street, also appear in the list of victims, having sold the operator ten bags of Singapore pepper, five bales of cloves and five bales of nutmegs, value $408, shipping them to CLARKE & Co. T. B. PETTY, of No. 77 Chambers-street, made a sale of a large number of sole leather trunks yesterday, but fortunately heard of the arrest in time to check shipment of the goods to Cincinnati.

The Police Station was literally besieged last evening by mercantile people, who no sooner learned the scope of the prisoner's arrangements than they posted off to the telegraph offices to forbid delivery of the goods.

CONDUCT OF THE OPERATOR.

The prisoner met his victims with an air of easy nonchalance, and insisted that he had committed no crime and had made proper arrangements for paying for all goods ordered when the time allowed had expired. He claimed that no one had been swindled, and in reality snapped his long fingers at the incensed merchants and their angry salesmen. In an interview with the writer POMEROY appeared quite cool, and stated that when the goods were received sellers would be paid. If people would sell on time they must wait on time for their money. Among the papers found on the person of the prisoner was the following unfinished letter, supposed to be in his own hand. It shows that a fast woman is implicated in the scheme. The letter reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Thursday Evening, Jan. 20, 1870.

TO MY DEAR MRS. BLAKE: I arrived in New-York all O. K. Found a large amount of goods to my order from New-Orleans. Telegraphed for TOTT. She came down on Monday eve. She left this P. M. for a visit up town. We had a fine old time; went to opera, wine, fun, &c. We have had a very fine suite of rooms, and we also found an old friend of ours here. Wish that you could have come over to New-York. We would have had a jolly time. I leave to-morrow for Cincinnati, thence to New-Orleans. TOTT is fast for going South to live.

THE COMPLAINANTS' STORY.

It is alleged by the victimized firms and the Police that there was at one time a well-known firm in Cincinnati, styled RODNEY M. POMEROY & Co., but that it is now out of business, as indeed may be inferred from the perusal of the letters herewith published. Mr. POMEROY is now in Washington attending to the tax on leather, and the firm of CLARKE & CO. have telegraphed that they have given no authority to purchase goods in this market. The swindle will be almost unproductive of profits to the operators, as nearly all of the invoices are now in transit, and will be stopped.

POMEROY will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING to-day, at the Tombs, for examination.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE.

Inauguration of the Temple Israel, Brooklyn—Sermon by the Minister, Rev. Mr. Lewin.

The services of inauguration of the Temple Israel at the hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Gallatin-place and Fulton-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large and fashionable audience. The choir was remarkably efficient, and the services throughout were of an interesting character.

Rev. A. RUBIN, reader of the congregation "Temple Emanu-El" of New-York, conducted the devotional part of the services throughout. After the opening anthem, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob!" the inaugural prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. S. ADLER, of New-York.

The choir sang another anthem, "Raise your heads, O ye gates!" while a scroll of the law was taken out of the ark by Dr. ADLER and handed to Mr. RUBIN. While another anthem was sung the scroll was replaced in the ark.

The inaugural sermon was preached by Rev. D. C. LEWIN, minister of the congregation. He began with a salutation to the people, congratulating them that another link had been added to Israel, and Israel added to the world. There was a universal religion; an unsectarian religion. The Reformed Jewish congregation established in the City of Charleston was a development of the Judaic idea. A political government which accorded to every man the rights enjoyed by the American people was a blessing to society and a most powerful agent in promoting true religious feeling. This was an age in which, with an open Bible, men were being enlightened upon the cardinal doctrines of religion, God and humanity. Truly, America was their country, their home, their promised land. The Temple Israel was a reformed congregation. Reform had triumphed over its opponents—it had triumphed all over the country. In vain had the ecclesiastical pigmies issued their maledictions—they had aimed to make Judaism law, the Bible the Talmud, and the Talmud everything in religion. In order to set forth the claims of Judaism as the only religion, the preacher took his text as follows:

"Thus saith God the Eternal, He that created the heavens and stretched them out."—Isaiah xlii., 5.

The preacher argued that Judaism had taught the world the great doctrines of religion; it had taught the idea of love; it was the religion of one God, and had no sympathy for any plurality of Gods, believing that the idea of a Trinity was irrational. The world was now their Palestine, the universe their temple. At first the Jews taught by their prosperity, next by its adversity. The seed scattered in different parts of the world had grown like the tree of knowledge. The Jews had withstood shocks that indicated, in their preservation, a mission of no ordinary importance. They must ever go onward diffusing the principles of progress, and while they pushed others onward they must themselves progress. In all parts of the world Jews were abandoning the follies of Judaism; and the good work must not stop, it must go on. Reason, heaven-born reason, was opening the gateway to the presence of God. Israel was the Messiah of God. Judaism was the spirit. Judaism was life. Judaism in the letter and the spirit, was the religion of the world.

Another hymn was sung by the choir, the benediction pronounced, and the congregation dismissed.

Rev. Dr. S. ADLER will preach in German to-day, service beginning at 10 o'clock.

Every Saturday.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. are taking great pains to improve their metamorphosed weekly of *Every Saturday*. The current number is in some respects a decided advance on previous ones, and the portrait of Mr. LONGFELLOW that embellishes it is worthy of special attention. We are glad to find our illustrated papers making such rapid advances towards excellence, and hope, as we have more than once suggested before, that they will ere long add to their merits the important one of being entirely independent of their English contemporaries.

Chess.

The subjoined singular game was contested in the Brooklyn Chess Club Tournament, between Messrs. BAIRD and J. A. DE COU, in which the latter checkmated his opponent in eleven moves. Mr. DE COU is celebrated for the brilliancy of his combinations. The game, which is given below, is one of the shortest which has been played this season, and is a lesson to young chess amateurs.

(Scotch Gambit.)

	BAIRD. White.	DE COU. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4.	Kt takes P.	Kt to B 3.
5.	Kt takes Kt.	Kt P takes Kt.
6.	B to Q B 4.	B to B 4.
7.	Q to K B 3.	P to Q 4.
8.	P takes P.	Castles.
9.	P takes P.	R to K, ch. (a)
10.	B to K 3.	B to K Kt 5.
11.	Q to Kt 3.	Q to Q 8, checkmate.

(a) After this move black had no resource. His error was in losing valuable time by the capture of a pawn.

The Conspiracy Against the Fourth National Bank—Examination of Veltman.

WILLIAM F. VELTMAN'S case came before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, for examination. The accused is charged with having defrauded the Fourth National Bank of $7,000, by means of false entries while acting as clerk, two other persons being implicated with him in the alleged offence. The testimony of BILLOP SEAMAN, cashier of the bank, showed that VELTMAN was connected with the bank as collection clerk and bookkeeper during a period of five years; that he, witness, had examined the books kept by defendant in 1868 and 1869; that he had found a false entry of $5,000 made on the 16th of April, 1869; that the original entry had been erased and that figures were subsequently added to make an error of $5,000; that he found another fraudulent entry of $1,000 made on the 11th of August by the addition of $1,000 to an original entry of $125; and finally, that he discovered another false entry of $2,000 made on the 7th of October, by means of altering the figures in the original entry. It further appears that the first entry was to the credit of WM. LEITH, and that VELTMAN confessed to the witness concerning the false entry. Counsel for VELTMAN objected to all the evidence, on the ground that VELTMAN had been induced by a promise, to make the so-called confession, and that witness' testimony that the entries were false was not legal evidence of their falseness, but only opinions of the witness. The case was then adjourned to 11 A. M. on Monday next.

THE GERMAN TRADES.

Present Condition of the Various Branches of Industry—The Piano Makers' Strike—Progress of the Workingmen's Hall Project.

The pianoforte makers' strike in opposition to a reduction of their wages, and especially their persistent fight with one of the principal firms of the piano manufacturing business, (the STEINWAYS,) continues to be the principal topic of interest, and the men are fully aroused to the importance of the contest in which they are engaged. As the strike has actually been commenced by the sounding-board makers of STEINWAY'S establishment, numbering about forty, the committees appointed for that purpose are busily engaged in raising the necessary funds to carry on the strike, even if it shall continue for two or three weeks or more. For this purpose $1 are being collected from each member in employment, and a sufficient amount is expected to be raised in this manner to support the men on strike at the rate of $15 per week each. If necessary, other trade associations will come to the rescue, and it is therefore not likely that the strike will assume any large proportions, or extend to a great length of time. The sounding-board makers are classed as the most skillful workers in the piano manufacturing trade, and it is no easy matter to replace them, although an attempt has been made to teach new hands this branch of the business, which, judging from the precautions the men have taken, will prove of little success.

In reference to a plan to erect a large workingmen's hall or institute, heretofore alluded to in our weekly reviews, further steps have been taken, although the locality has not been decided upon—a detailed plan has been submitted by the German Central Workingmen's Union to the different trade organizations which it represents, and has been approved by the majority of them. In the different workshops lists will soon be circulating for the subscription for shares, by means of which the building fund will be raised, which has been estimated at $200,000. The German cabinet makers and the tailors are especially anxious that this project be carried out without delay, and are earnestly agitating this matter.

The project of arranging popular social entertainments for the benefit of workingmen and their families has progressed so far that the first affair of this kind will come off on Sunday, when Dr. DANAI, editor of the *Arbeiter Union*, will deliver the opening address. These entertainments are intended to be instructive as well as amusing, and will, no doubt, be attended with good results.

The German cigar makers, who, besides their regular trade union, formerly Union No. 90, have also formed a benevolent association, which, like the other, is very successful in its operations, and is doing good to its members who may be so unfortunate as to be stricken down by disease or become disabled in some other way. This can be seen from its latest financial exhibit, from which it appeared that the Society during the past year expended $1,[illegible] in aid of disabled members, while the assets of the Society amount to $[illegible].

As a new German trade association, the journeymen furriers may be mentioned, who have just formed a temporary organization, which enrolled some one hundred and fifty members.

Action of the Board of Police Commissioners—Important Changes Ordered.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, it was determined, in order to secure a greater efficiency in the service, to have four roundsmen in certain precincts where the territory is large. Accordingly the following patrolmen were to be appointed roundsmen, and assigned for duty to the precincts named: FLANAGAN, of the Third Precinct, to the Fifteenth; BRENNAN, of the Eighteenth, to the Twenty-second; MCFARLAN, of the Twenty-first, to the same; WHITEHEAD, of the Eighth, to the Twentieth; SCHULTZ, of the Sixth, to the Fifteenth; MCGARRY, of the Sixth, to the Twentieth; GRIFFITHS, of the Twenty-fourth, to the Twelfth, and SAMUELS, of the Fourteenth, to the Twenty-second.

A communication was received from CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, asking permission in their name to attach the alarm boxes of the new fire telegraph to the Station Houses, as they would be found very useful thereto making rapid and certain communications of alarms of fire to the Central Police Office. The matter was referred to Superintendent KENNEDY with power to regulate the placing of the boxes within the several Station Houses.

The Board have also made two important changes in reference to the Broadway Squad. Heretofore the prisoners of that command have been taken to the Central Police Office for detention, and it is now ordered that they be taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. The order is made for the purpose of relieving the Inspectors at headquarters from adjudicating upon cases which have already been passed upon by the Captain or Sergeant at the office of the Broadway Squad. It was also ordered that the officers of the Broadway Squad shall not hereafter take the lost children they pick up in the street to the Central Office, but shall deliver them at the Station House, to where they are found, and that they shall be there received and dealt with as children brought in by the officers of the precinct—that is, kept until 8 o'clock P. M., and then sent to the nursery at the Central Office.

The Yacht Meteor.

Mr. LORILLARD stated yesterday to our reporter that he had received information by telegraph that his brother, Mr. GEORGE T. LORILLARD, commander and owner of the yacht *Meteor*, is in Naples. With regard to the loss of the vessel, he said that he believed the story published in the TIMES of yesterday, but that he had not yet received anything directly corroborative of the facts. However, he daily expected a letter with the full particulars.

A Scene at the Tombs.

A man called at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and asked the Magistrate to discharge a prisoner committed for intoxication. Justice DOWLING, for some unknown reason, became somewhat excited, and declared, in a loud voice that he "would discharge no one for any drunken politician." The applicant then retired, putting on his hat, when the Justice ordered an officer to remove it, adding, that the politician did not know enough to respect himself or the Court. The political supplicant for mercy escaped from the Court room, remarking, *sotto voce*, that "times had changed since election." The drunkard was subsequently released at the intercession of his wife.

Hudson River Navigation.

Immense quantities of broken ice—probably from the Mohawk River—have accumulated at New-Baltimore. At Hudson the blockade is more impregnable. At Poughkeepsie large quantities have lodged, but navigation is not entirely obstructed. From there down to West Point and Peekskill, and thence to Haverstraw Bay, navigation is difficult, but possible. Several sailing vessels and some steam tugs are now making slow headway up and down the river. The mild weather shows its power upon the ice daily, and present appearances indicate an early reopening of navigation between New-York and Albany.

New-York Port Society.

The New-York Port Society, organized for the elevation of seamen by moral and religious influences, has steadily prosecuted its work during the last half century. "We are now," say the directors, "doing more than ever before. The average work for each week is as follows: Number of meetings, 16; attendance of seamen alone, 1,500; visits to vessels and boarding houses, 1,000; number of seamen signing the pledge, 30; pages of tracts distributed, 4,000; volumes of books, 100; Bibles and Testaments, 70; packages of reading matter to crews, 20. A new Mission is urgently called for on the North River, above Canal-street, as the foundation of another Mariners' Church. Nowhere will a small expenditure produce greater or more enduring results. In this work the Church has access to one of the largest unevangelized classes in our own land, and, at the same time, to the millions of heathen abroad. The Port of New-York is at once an important home field, and the nearest and most available entrance to foreign missionary work. The Society is in pressing need of funds, and that will surely be a wise stewardship which consecrates the Master's wealth to what is so plainly the Master's work. Fifteen dollars purchase a loan library, and $50 constitutes, upon vote of the Board, a life member. Bequests should be made to the Society in its corporate name, as follows: 'I give and bequeath to the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, in the year 1819, the sum of $——, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.'" Donations may be sent to GEORGE W. LANE, President, No. 88 Front-street; Rev.

E. D. MURPHY, Pastor, corner Catharine and Madison streets; Rev. BENJAMIN S. MILLARD, Associate Pastor and Financial Agent, No. 128 Pearl-street, or to HENRY S. TERRELL, Treasurer, No. 41 Wall-street.

POLICE TRIALS.

An Extraordinary Calendar—Some Grave Charges Investigated.

Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE yesterday divided between them a calendar of some eighty cases of charges against policemen for transgressions of the rules and improper conduct. The majority of these cases involved the usual offences of being off post and late at roll call, but some of them were of graver character.

CHARLES M. McDOUGALL, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned on a charge of intoxication. Captain CAFFREY and Sergeants JAMES and MURPHY all testified that McDOUGALL was sent out on post at [illegible] P. M. for the tour until 4 o'clock, and at 1:30 P. M. returned to the Station House, hung up his club and belt, and said he was going to supper. As he had partaken of that meal only an hour previously, this remark occasioned great surprise, and upon investigation, Captain CAFFREY and both Sergeants became convinced that McDOUGALL was intoxicated, and the Captain ordered him to bed. McDOUGALL told a long and rambling story, of which Rhine wine was a staple ingredient, but denying that he was intoxicated. The case, however, was referred to the Board.

A number of patrolmen of the Fifth Precinct were arraigned on charges of failing to arrest or detect the persons guilty of certain thefts and burglaries. THOMAS BELL allowed a burglary to be perpetrated during the night of the 5th, at No. [illegible] Franklin-street, and WILLIAM H. STAGG failed to arrest the thief who, between [illegible] and 11 P. M. of the same night, broke the large plate glass window of the store No. 209 Broadway, and stole property valued at $500. Both these cases were referred to the Board. The complaints against ARCHIBALD TAYLOR and GEORGE W. FULNER, for permitting a burglary at Nos. [illegible] Canal-street, were dismissed.

HENRY B. COY of the Sixteenth Precinct was called to answer a charge of improper conduct. MICHAEL LYNCH, No. 88 Tenth-avenue, testified that at 4:30 A. M. of the 6th inst. he was in an oyster saloon corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-second street, where COY came in and without provocation assaulted him, and after going out waited for LYNCH, and when the latter came out arrested him, but released him before getting to the Station House. LYNCH, however, went there and was making a complaint against COY, when he came in and was about to assault him again, but was prevented by the Sergeant at the desk. COY denied that he had committed any assault upon LYNCH, but said he had only had some words with him in consequence of an old quarrel between them. The case was referred to the Board.

Call for a Temperance Convention.

In accordance with the instructions of the State Temperance Committee, and the recommendation of the State Temperance Society at its late meeting in Amsterdam, notice is given that a Temperance Convention, to consist of two delegates for each Assembly District in this State, will be held in the City of Albany on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take action to secure a thorough organization of the temperance voters of the State. It is expected that the friends of the movement will take immediate measures, by County or District Conventions, to have every district fully represented by delegates and alternates.

The Merchants' National Bank Defalcation—Oakley's Bail Fixed at $150,000.

An order of arrest, granted ex parte by Judge CARDOZO, sitting at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, against Mr. E. J. OAKLEY, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' National Exchange Bank, has been served upon that individual in a civil suit, and the amount of bail was fixed at the sum of $150,000. Mr. OAKLEY not being able to give that amount of bail the Sheriff of New-York yesterday took him into custody and consigned him to Ludlow-street Jail. The whole case will no doubt come before the Court soon on a motion to discharge the party from arrest or to reduce the amount of bail.

One Way to Raise the Wind.

JOHN McCARTHY, alias William H. Reeves, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of forgery. It appears that Messrs. WILLIAM V. TOMEY & Co., of No. [illegible] Broad-avenue, West Washington Market, received a quantity of beef valued at $1,900, from NELSON MORRIS & Co., of Chicago, and were exhibiting it for sale, when the prisoner came and demanded their authority, at the same time exhibiting certain bills of lading, on blanks of the Michigan Central Railroad, in which WILLIAM H. REEVES was made the consignee. While the New-York dealers were preparing to pay the accused the money received for the beef they had already disposed of, a telegram arrived from the freight agent stating that the bills were forgeries. Pending the arrival of Chicago witnesses, the prisoner was remanded for examination. There are other charges against McCARTHY, involving produce and meat valued at $10,000. The scheme of forgery is a new one, and would have proved successful but for the timely discovery of the fraud by the railroad officials.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wilcox vs. Treadwell; Morgan vs. Williams; motions granted and reference ordered.

In re the application of the Guardian vs. Tilley; [illegible]

Wright vs. Keystone Silver Mining Company; [illegible] granted.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Ferdinand Kurzman vs. Philip Levy; motion granted with $10 costs.

James Burke, an infant, &c., vs. The Forty-second-street Railroad Company; same decision.

Whitmore S. Lent vs. Christian Stiffler et al.; motion granted and referee appointed.

Edward J. Cabrey vs. Annie Livermore; motion granted and cause referred.

Annie Livermore vs. Edward J. Cabrey; same decision.

Gabriel N. Gesheim vs. Thomas C. Coman; motion vacating order of arrest granted.

Henry C. Gordon vs. Samuel C. Spooner; motion granted and referee appointed.

Jacob S. Isaacs vs. Sigismund Gage et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Rufus W. Leavitt et al. vs. Charles H. Dudney; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Genet vs. Binsse, Executor, &c.; motion for costs granted. See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Carpenter vs. Keating; motion granted. See memoranda.

Dannenbaum vs. Silberman; motion granted.

Hartmann vs. Haughton; motion for judgment granted.

Metropolitan Washing Machine Company vs. Jacobs; motion to discharge order of arrest must be granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Daly.

NEWBRIDGE STONE AND TRAP BLOCK PAVEMENT.

In re the Application of Underdonk [illegible] *to Vacate an Assessment for Paving Eighth-avenue with Trap Block Pavement, between Forty-second and Fifty-eighth streets.*—This is an appeal by the Mayor, &c., from an order made by Judge Cardozo in [illegible] last, vacating an assessment upon certain property [illegible] Fifty-eighth street, on the Eighth-avenue. It is claimed that the assessment was vacated because it included a charge of $20,242 [illegible] for laying Newbridge stone which was not authorized by the ordinance directing the improvement. It appears that on the 2d of May 1868, an ordinance was adopted by the Common Council, and subsequently approved by the Mayor, directing the paving of Eighth-avenue, between the streets above named, with trap-block pavement. In September, 1868, a contract to pave was made, and the pavement was constructed of trap block, together with crosswalks of Newbridge stone. The contract price of trap block was $5 [illegible] per square yard. The contract price of Newbridge stone was [illegible] cents per square foot. The petitioner contends that the expense of the crosswalks was never authorized, and hence, that the assessment is illegal. To sustain the legality of the assessment the Mayor, &c., of the City rely upon the statute of 1868, chapter 176, passed April 1, of that year, which is as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

more expensive than trap block, is a fraud too gross to be tolerated.

The decision was reserved.

For the City, Mr. Richard O'Gorman; for the Petitioner, Mr. T. F. Neville.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Pratt.

A WHISKY CASE.

Charles Doherty vs. Daniel C. Birdsall.—This case was brought to recover the sum of $6,494 to balance due for an alleged contract. The plaintiff in the suit is a dealer in molasses, and the defendant is owner of a distillery in this City, situated on Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

From the papers in the suit it appears that the plaintiff claims that Birdsall was interested in the distillery with David and Philip Liedendorf, Francis W. Hartley and William E. Massey, under the firm name of [illegible], and that on the 1st of April, 1868, Birdsall came to Doherty and asked him to deliver to the firm molasses for distilling purposes, for which Birdsall promised to pay upon delivery; that the molasses was delivered between the 1st of April and 1st of June, 1868, of the aggregate value of [illegible]; that on the 1st of June, 1868, there was due to plaintiff a balance of $6,394 [illegible], which amount the latter requested the defendant to pay; that the latter admitted the amount to be due, but said that Philip Liedendorf, Francis W. Hartley and William E. Massey had received the goods, and were therefore [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

To this Birdsall submitted a general denial, through his counsel, D. P. Barnard.

A large number of witnesses were examined on each side. Many of these only served to still further complicate the case, and the argument was made yesterday. [illegible]

Mr. Jenks of this City, counsel for Doherty, made a long argument, in the course of which he intimated that the interests of the Government had been jealously looked after as far as this distillery was concerned, inasmuch as one of the defendants was a relative by marriage to the wife of Samuel G. Courtney, the former United States District-Attorney; and also that the money due Doherty had been paid towards the purchase of the Gramercy Park House, in this City, and an elegant Summer villa at Newport. At 4:30 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict, but with the conflicting testimony for them to consider and weigh, there was not a good prospect of reaching a quick verdict.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

WHO RAN INTO THE WOOD?

Benjamin Wood vs. Joseph M. Steele.—This was an action brought by Benjamin Wood to recover damages to the amount of $300, arising from a collision of vehicles on the Fifth-avenue in October last. The plaintiff and his witnesses testified that he was on the right-hand side going up the avenue [illegible] and that the defendant was coming down, driving so carelessly that he ran into plaintiff's carriage, thereby injuring it. The defendant and his witnesses, on the contrary, testified that he was going up the avenue on the right-hand side, close to the curb, and that the plaintiff, with his carriage, was in the rear, and in attempting to pass the vehicle of defendant collided with it, throwing the defendant out and injuring him severely. The jury retired under the charge of the Court, and after a brief absence brought in a verdict for defendant.

E. H. Waite for plaintiff; George W. Carpenter for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Seven cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday, including three sentences, three acquittals and one suspended sentence.

THE WEST BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.

Ellen Rebecca Utt was arraigned for sentence, having been convicted of manslaughter. The testimony taken during the recent trial of the case showed that the accused killed her [illegible] brother, Thomas Bennett, at a tenement house in West Broadway, by stabbing him with a knife. The act was also shown to have been the result of provocation, and under great anger, both parties having been on good terms previously. [illegible] Judge Bedford addressed the prisoner as follows:

Ellen Rebecca Utt: You were indicted for murder in the first degree. [illegible]

[illegible]

SENTENCE OF A SHOEMAKER.

A shoemaker named Joseph Munster was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for stealing $[illegible] from the trunk of a room mate named Richard Glenck, boarding at No. [illegible] Chrystie-street.

SENTENCE OF A PEDDLER.

A peddler named John Levy was sentenced to State Prison for one year for stealing $175 worth of clothing belonging to Charles Broome, which was in the custody of Frederic Mink, of No. 400 Hudson-street.

ACQUITTALS.

Frank Kaiser, a cigar-maker by occupation, charged with breaking into the house of George Hearn, at No. 121 Eldridge-street, was acquitted.

Thomas Lyons, a junk dealer by occupation, charged with having received stolen property, was also acquitted.

Charles Hartmann, indicted on the charge of stealing two barrels of varnish, of the value of $320, was acquitted.

DISCHARGED.

Two boys named John Mack and James Holgen jointly pleaded guilty of stealing $2 85 from Charles H. Green, of No. — East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, were discharged at the request of the complainant.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off to-day from 120⅞ to 120¼ ₩ cent., and the speculation in the Gold Room is exceedingly dull in spirit as well as weak in price. The fact seems to be that the difficulties interposed by certain leading and responsible firms to the free and unlimited clearings of the transactions in Gold through the Gold Exchange Bank week before last have greatly reduced the mere gambling operations in the Gold Room. The result is that from clearings of sixty or seventy millions per day, the settlements through the Bank have fallen off to fifteen or twenty millions per day. From this or some other repressing cause not yet explained, and which may relate to the large accumulation of Gold in the New-York Banks, the interest in the market is greatly reduced, and the supply of the cash Gold being in excess of the daily deliveries, the immediate tendency of price is to a lower figure. At the same time the Foreign Exchanges show rather more firmness, especially on London, the rates ruling 108⅝@109 for sixty day Bills and 109⅝@109⅞ for sight Bills. France are not so firm, f.5 19⅜ for sixty days and f.5 16¼ short sight.

The Public Funds showed less sympathy with Gold than usual to-day, and the closing figures for 5-20s and the other Gold-bearing Stocks were nearly the same as yesterday.

Money is in free supply at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call loan, and 7 ₩ cent. for discounts at Bank. The Banks are accommodating their mercantile dealers with some liberality by discounting prime short paper at 7 ₩ cent.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange there is considerable irregularity in prices and in the temper of speculation to-day. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip are steady; New-Jersey Central something better than yesterday; the Northwest Preferred decidedly up; the Common Stock irregular between 73@72½@72⅞ ₩ cent.; the St. Paul Stocks weak, and Chicago and Rock Island higher than yesterday, up to the Afternoon session of the Exchange, at the close of which the Governing Committee reported that the Stock should be struck from the Official list because of irregularities in creating new Capital without formal and proper notice to the Stock Exchange. We understand the reply or defence of the Company to rest upon the following Preamble and Resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Stockholders last June, and made public at the time. Of the amount of new capital then authorized to be created, it is understood that about one-half has already been marketed. *The Stock is now stricken from the official list* and will not be dealt in at the Board of the Exchange until the further order of the Governing Committee.

Whereas, It appears to the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, by the report of the Board of Directors thereof, to them this day, that there is now, and within the next twelve months will be needed about the sum of $6,000,000 for the purposes of said Company in the completion and permanent improvement of its line of road, and for other purposes; and

Whereas, The Board of Directors have asked of the stockholders an expression of opinion as to the best method of raising such sum as may be needed, as aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion the said Board of Directors, or the Executive Committee thereof, should raise such sum as may be needed as aforesaid, by the issue and sale of bonds, or stock, or both, as in their judgment the best interests of said Company demand.

Some Street dealings took place in the Stock late in the day at 104@102⅞ ₩ cent., but under the rule of the Exchange no contract in the Stock after 3 o'clock this Afternoon can be enforced at the Exchange while it remains off the official list.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Tennessee Bonds are 1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅞	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold Coin	120⅞	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	47½	49⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	25	24⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅞
Reading Railroad	94⅞	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
Northwestern Common	72⅞	72⅞
Northwestern Preferred	87½	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	86⅞
St. Paul Common	73⅞	72⅞
Lake Shore	84⅞	84⅞
Erie	25⅞	25⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26⅞
New-Jersey Central	99⅞	99⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Grocers'	110
Manhattan	140	East River	105
Merchants'	122	Nassau	105
Union	129	Shoe and Leather	180
City	210	Corn Exchange	126
Phenix	105	Continental	97½
North River	95	St. Nicholas	115
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	103
National	114	Importers' & Traders'	150
State of New-York	107	Park	158
Commerce	122½	Central National	103
Ocean	75	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Ninth National	107
Bank of N. America	80½	Tenth National	[illegible]
Irving	111	Oriental	[illegible]
Metropolitan	131	B'krs' & Brokers' Ass.	105

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21.

General balance yesterday	$90,524,040 19
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company appears in our advertising columns. The gross receipts of the year amount to $2,250,000, and the losses by death, expenses of management, dividends, return premiums and purchases of policies to $1,249,000. The present assets of the Company amount to $8,294,000, of which $1,560,000 are on Bond and Mortgage, $[illegible] in United States and New-York Stocks, $[illegible] on loans, $2,271,000 on Policies in force and $704,000 in premiums deferred and in the course of collection.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Jan. 7, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,[illegible], being an increase of £640,[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,096,191, showing a decrease of £[illegible], when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

The following is interesting to Insurance Companies doing business in South Carolina, and an act of the Legislature here quoted is not only important to these Companies, but calculated to strengthen the State credit by creating an extra domestic demand for its bonds:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 10, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to all agents of Insurance Companies doing business in this State, that on and after the 21st day of February, 1870, they will be required to obtain new licenses, and before said licenses are issued the companies will be required to make a deposit of certain bonds or stock with the Comptroller-General of this State, in accordance with the act of Dec. 22, 1869, a copy of which is hereto appended. The law will be rigidly enforced, and all companies must make the deposit within the time specified.

J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General.

An Act to Better Protect Holders of Insurance Policies in this State.

[illegible]

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed.) C. W. MONTGOMERY,
President pro tempore of the Senate.
(Signed.) FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved the 22d day of December, 1869.
(Signed.) ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $950,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the [illegible] the Bonds for transfer, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $700,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount $[illegible] have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $[illegible] of the entire loan [illegible] now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $[illegible] of the Loan have been taken during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 95 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ A CARD.
Having learned that there is a report in circulation to the effect that our house had failed, we beg to assure our friends that said report is utterly false. A similarity between the name of our firm and that of another has caused the circulation of the report alluded to.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Hops, bales	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,900	Leather, sides	12,779
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Petroleum, refd, bbls	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	5,192	Cutmeats, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	1,800	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	4,747	Butter, pkgs	2,090
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	460	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,546
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass Seed, bushels	154	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	1,110	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	2,540	Wool, bales	345
Ginseng, pkgs	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Lafayette, for Havre—750 lbs. Ham, 3 tierces Ham, 5 pkgs. Whisky, 623 bales Cotton, 10 bales Hog Hair, 1,900 bags Coffee, 30 pkgs. Preserves, 67 bbls. Potash, 20 bundles Whalebone, 10 boxes Paintings, 5 cases Tobacco, 4,900 lbs. Beeswax, 1,346 pieces Tuche, 2,000 lbs. Cheese.

By the bark Rosa Guerra, for Cardiff—23,217 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Are in limited request at $[illegible] for Pots, and $9 25@9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, closing at [illegible]@[illegible] 38½c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

CEMENT—Is inquired for at $2 for Rosendale ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been in light demand at about former rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $[illegible]; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $[illegible] ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $[illegible] ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The trade in this line has been generally on a rather more liberal scale, and prices have been quoted firmer, though irregular.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue inactive at 80c.@85c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—Has been quiet but steady, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, &c., Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—Has been in some request at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy. Sales 300 bbls. in lots, at $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon.

WOOL—[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

All through the various Cattle markets of New-York City this morning trade was dull. At Weehawken Market [illegible]

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen, City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. No member answering to his name on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock P. M.

W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
DAVID GARRICK, PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES GREVE DES FORGERONS, &c. Leading character by Mr. P. Juignet.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

IRVING HALL. 15th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LECTURE BY MISS KATE FIELD. Subject—"Among the Adirondacks."

Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Jennie Landsman, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. George W. Morgan and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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Ten copies, one year ... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 23, will contain a very varied and attractive series of extracts from the most popular journals of the day. These selections will not be confined to the productions of foreign authors, but comprise many interesting quotations from American periodicals, collected from sources not at the command of the general reader. There will also be a new story of unusual merit, a number of local articles written specially for the TIMES, and a careful summary of foreign and religious intelligence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The strike of the operatives at La Creuzot still continues, and is creating a "profound sensation." From the number engaged in it fears are entertained that the example thus set will be followed. La Creuzot is one of the greatest iron manufacturing towns in Europe. The cause of the strike was a change in the general direction and the refusal by those in authority to restore the old order of affairs, as asked for in a petition from the workmen.... A terrible accident, which occurred on Thursday, and by which a number of miners were killed, has also added to the excitement. Troops have arrived in the disaffected district, and more are on their way. An editor of the *Marseillaise*, who, it is reported, helped to foment the disorder, it is said, has been arrested.... Baron HAUSMANN is again reported seriously ill.... The proceedings against the proprietors of the *Reforme* have been ended. Three of the editors were sentenced to six months, and the manager to seven months imprisonment.... The trial of ROCHEFORT, it is thought, will result in a fine of 1,000 francs.... Archbishop DECHAMPS, of Mecklin, who is said to be the leader of the infallibility party in the Ecumenical Council, has been made Primate of Belgium.... The *Great Eastern*, in regard to the safety of which much anxiety has been felt in London, was spoken on the 8th of December in the South Atlantic Ocean.... Sir GEORGE FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Admiral in the British navy, died in London yesterday, aged 82 years.... A Greek loan of £800,000 is soon to be put upon the London market.... A stormy scene is represented to have occurred in the Spanish Cortes, at Madrid, yesterday, in consequence of a students' demonstration in the city. Señor RIVERO declared that he would imprison the authors of the disorder, old or young, and castigate all disturbers of the public peace.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented signed by 1,400 army officers, asking for increased pay. The presentation of several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege led to quite a discussion on the subject, in which the action of the Postmaster-General in forwarding petitions and blanks free of charge through the mails was severely criticised. Bills were introduced by Mr. PATTERSON to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and to provide for a Bureau of Education; and by Mr. POMEROY proposing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution providing for universal suffrage. The discussion of the Virginia bill was ended and the vote taken. Mr. DRAKE'S amendment was adopted by a vote of 31 to 28. It affixes fundamental conditions to the admission of the State, and prohibits any change or amendment to the State Constitution to deprive citizens of the right of franchise who are now entitled to vote, except as a punishment for crime. A further amendment by Mr. DRAKE imposing further conditions that the State should never deprive any citizen, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, from holding office was adopted—yeas 36, nays 30. Another amendment by Mr. WILSON in regard to the school rights was adopted by a vote of 51 to 28. The preamble of the House bill was then changed by a substitute setting forth that Virginia had adopted a Constitution republican in form, and that the Legislature elected under it had ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in good faith as a condition precedent to representation. This substitute was adopted by a vote of 30 to 26. The bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading by a vote of yeas 47, nays 10. Mr. SUMNER did not vote. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, but little new business was received, and the day was passed in discussion. Mr. BUTLER made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain the floor and reply to the recent speech of Mr. DAWES on retrenchment. Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, addressed the House in favor of a reduction of the tariff on all manufacturing materials; and Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, and other members, on the currency question. The House adjourned till to-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the reports and bills introduced were of no general importance. Mr. GENET introduced his One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street City Railway bill, and Mr. NORTON gave notice of a bill to regulate seats and spaces between them in the theatres and places of amusement of New-York. Of the bills passed was one amending the charter of this City. In Committee, the only business of importance transacted was in regard to the bill extending time for the collection of excise fees in the Metropolitan District. It was amended so as to extend the time to the 1st of March, so reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

In the Assembly, among the bills introduced were the following: Providing for the payment of wages to railway employes within a specified time, and to improve the water front of New-York City. A resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution relative to bribery at elections was laid over. A resolution of inquiry as to what legislation was necessary to prevent encroachments of New-York Harbor by the New-Jersey Railway Company, was carried. The subject of protection and free trade came up on the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee on the resolutions for the removal or reduction of duties on tea, coffee, sugar, iron, coal and salt, and the subject of the tariff was made the special order for Tuesday evening next. The House adjourned until this morning.

GENERAL.

The President has appointed Lieutenant-Governor CUMBACK, of Indiana, United States Minister to Portugal, in the place of SHELLABARGER, resigned; and E. S. NADAL, of New-Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, vice BADEAU, resigned.

A special dispatch to the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, from Jackson, Miss., states that Generals ALCORN and AMES have been elected United States Senators for the long and short term respectively. W. H. REVELS, (colored,) at present State Senator from Natchez, has been chosen Senator for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Mr. SHARKEY was elected, but not admitted. The Legislature adjourned to meet the second Tuesday after the State was admitted.

The Common Council of Boston on Thursday evening refused to appoint a Committee and to extend the hospitalities of the city to Prince ARTHUR.

The train tendered by the Eastern Railway Company to convey the remains of GEORGE PEABODY from Portland to the place of burial, has been completed in Preston. It consists of a funeral car and two passenger coaches, and is very elegantly draped with the emblems of mourning.

An Omaha dispatch states that forty miles of telegraph lines have been demolished by the recent storm. There is no communication west of Grand Island.

The two thieves who robbed the Glen's Falls Bank, of New-York, some time since, and for whose arrest a reward of $5,000 was offered, it is said, passed through Toledo, on Wednesday night, in charge of New-York officers, who made the arrest at Omaha.

LOCAL.

ELLEN REBECCA UTT, found guilty of having killed her paramour's brother, THOMAS BARRETT, during a drunken brawl at a tenement house in West Broadway, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in State Prison by Judge BEDFORD in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

A man giving the name of RODNEY M. POMEROY was yesterday arrested in this City on a charge of having made an extensive series of fraudulent wholesale purchases of goods in this market, ostensibly in behalf of well-known Cincinnati and Philadelphia firms. The prisoner will be given an examination to-day.

Prince ARTHUR, of England, arrived in this City yesterday. In the afternoon he took a ride in the Central Park, and in the evening visited Wallack's Theatre. To-day he starts for Washington.

What the State Canals have Cost, and What they have Earned.

The State Canal Convention, held at Rochester on Wednesday, revives the memory of those olden days when the canals were the mainstay of the State, the chiefest source of its prosperity and the strongest support of the commercial supremacy of the State of New-York. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR presided, and the prominent names in the Convention were those of long-known and successful men. Their action is embodied in the first proposition—to make the canals what they pretend to be and ought to be as waterways; and, secondly, to relieve them from an unnecessarily sharp burden of levies upon their income in order to pay their small remaining debt, at whatever cost to the public welfare.

Many causes have combined to depreciate the credit of the State canal system, the principal one being that, while good in its conception, it has been bad, and worse than bad, in its management. A trunk canal, like the Erie, following the only available continuous water-way between the upper lakes and the ocean, hardly needed an argument in its favor. Its immediate and ultimate cost, and the ability of the State to meet both, was the only consideration. All these contingencies were foreseen and provided for by DE WITT CLINTON and his compeers, who looked upon taxation as something better than a mere makeshift to cover the annual wear and tear of the commonwealth—something which in time should become capital, and yield a fair return.

The fault in the canals lay not so much in the canals themselves as in the building of "laterals" and needless feeders, the votes of whose advocates in the Legislature were wanted in order to accomplish the purposes of the trunk lines. No one who has investigated the subject does or can doubt that the Erie, the Oswego and the Champlain Canals have paid their way, their cost of maintenance and construction, and have also developed resources of wealth and of capacity to endure taxation such as the State had seemingly small reason to anticipate. The original canal was "Clinton's Ditch," the enlarged work was "Ruggles' Folly," but every promise and prophecy of those two statesmen has been fulfilled. RUGGLES dreamed dreams, but every vision has become a fact. He only failed in making the proper allowance for stupidity and knavery. He, like CLINTON, reasoned upon a system of trunk canals,—the Erie to open up the West, the Oswego to garner the harvests of Lake Ontario, and the Champlain to bring into the others the products of Canada and the North. Fastened to these—as in later times to all trunk railroads—are a series of "laterals," the costly and worthless Genesee, the Crooked Lake, Chemung, Cayuga, Chenango, Oneida Improvement, Black River, and others. Some of these may have their use as feeders of water, others may add indirectly to the volume of canal commerce, yet how much has been gained, allowing much for the inevitable plunder and waste attending public improvements, is no matter of guesswork.

We cannot conveniently segregate as we ought the Erie from the other trunk canals, each in its lesser importance being equally entitled to consideration. Both the Oswego and the Champlain have paid their way, and, dollar for dollar, in spite of fraud and political mismanagement, have refunded to the State all they have cost, without reference to the impulse they may have given to the development of the regions they traverse and, consequently, to the taxable capacity of the people whom they benefit. According to the report of the State Engineer for 1868, the Erie Canal has cost the State for original construction over $43,000,000, for interest on construction account over $65,000,000, and for cost of maintenance and interest on maintenance over $31,000,000, making the whole cost of the Erie Canal, its total capital, interest and expense account, from beginning to end, no less than—to be accurate—$140,430,953 40. This is assuredly a large sum for a single public work, nearly all of it constructed in times of profound peace and cheap labor.

But there is an offset. The Erie Canal—and we count interest on this side as well as the other—has paid in tolls over $87,000,000, and in interest on the same over $94,000,000, giving a total income of $181,823,603 82. Deduct from this an allowance which is certainly liberal enough for tolls and the interest thereon, from freights contributed by the lateral canals, and we have a net profit on the Erie Canal, covering all costs of investment and maintenance, of $31,400,027 14. Few public works can show so clean a record, and this with the admission that, except the trunk lines, no canals should have been built after it became evident that railroads are fully competent to the transaction of the immediate local business of well-settled and productive agricultural regions. The three trunks are saddled with the insolvency of the four or five tributaries, yet grouping the whole together, the careful Buffalo *Advertiser*, usually accurate and pains-taking in these matters, has shown by official figures that the total cost, including construction, interest, repairs and swindling, of all the canals, good, bad and indifferent, has been only $210,093,502 35; while the offset to that, in tolls and interest has been $202,619,515 08, leaving to be charged against the State a debit of only $7,473,987 27 as the actual amount not yet refunded on the total investment. That is, the canals have not quite paid for themselves as yet.

We have gone further into the financial exhibit than we intended, but the figures will bear investigation. What we mean to assert is, that bad as its management has been—and nothing has been well done—the canal system of New-York can challenge comparison with any railroad which its Legislature has chartered. Placing receipts against expenditures, and one interest account against the other, the canals are a very cheap property. If the State were to sell them at $10,000,000, it would make a small profit and lose a magnificent future. Estimating the impulse they have given to the development of our State, to the opening up of the great West, and to the establishment of our City as the centre of the commerce of the world, they are worth immensely more than they have cost, making all allowance for the demoralization of plunder, which seems to be the inevitable attendant of all great commercial enterprises.

The "Dangerously Filthy" City of New-York.

No one will be surprised at the recommendation of Dr. HARRIS, that a special outlay be incurred for street cleaning. The condition of our thoroughfares is such that some vigorous and speedy action is necessary to accomplish the work that the contractor undertakes to do, but has to a great extent left undone. No less than sixty miles of street surface below the Central Park is reported as urgently needing attention, and the City generally is "dangerously filthy." The same might be said of New-York throughout the year, but the extraordinary Winter through which we are passing creates peculiar liability to various forms of epidemic disease, and the contractor, being bound to exercise double care, is doubly responsible for the extreme hazard to which the population is exposed at this time. And yet the written contract, under which he receives $498,500 a year, expressly states that it was made "to secure clean streets in this City and to protect the public health."

Of course the new expenditure called for will be given; there is, in fact, no help for it. The Board of Health will scrape and sweep where necessary, and leave the dirt in heaps, as it proposes, for Mr. BROWN'S carts to carry away. Perhaps, however, he will not even do that part of the labor; and, if not, the whole process will have to be completed without his help. There must be no trifling with the risk of contagious disease, which his neglect has in great part created. Already there have been rumors of smallpox, and though, happily, prompt measures have prevented the few cases heard of from extending, while vaccination has been urged and provided for, the danger is with us. Therefore, if the money that is paid for the performance of the contract is not expended therefor, more money must be put into other hands for the purpose.

The question continually arises, how is it that a public officer can be allowed to go on receiving the allowances made in consideration of a certain duty to be fulfilled, without fulfilling it? The machinery of inspection and auditing and certifying is not wanting. The Street Commissioners are distinctly bound to withhold the fortnightly payments to the contractor, unless they are satisfied that the work stipulated is "well, truly and faithfully" done. Do they so satisfy themselves? That is clearly impossible, for the City is not merely dirty, but "dangerously filthy"—a fact which it did not require Dr. HARRIS' report to establish. Not only is Mr. BROWN faithless to his trust then, but the Commissioners are also to theirs. Our already heavily burdened taxpayers will understand this, of course. They will recognise, more distinctly than ever, that the Street-cleaning Department is a party to unlawful gain. No wonder that the "general impression" has been formed, of which Mr. BROWN is understood to have innocently complained.

Post Office Reforms.

The Postmaster-General did a very good thing the other day when he invited a number of leading Post Office officials to Washington to hold a conference and suggest improvements in the service. Most of their suggestions, or at least those of them on which the outside world is capable of forming an intelligent opinion, were excellent. We spoke with approval a day or two ago of that which proposed the examination of "dead letters," or letters detained for postage in the Post Office to which they are committed. The present plan of dispatching them to Washington is simply senseless and a source of serious inconvenience, and it is based, we think, on a wrong theory of the Post Office. It is no part of the duty of that institution to educate the public in habits of order, or punctuality, or exactness, or to punish persons who show themselves wanting in these virtues. The duty of the Post Office, and, indeed, the whole reason of its existence, is the supply of mail facilities to the public, as it is, and not as it ought to be—that is, with a certain percentage of stupid, or forgetful, or illiterate persons in it. If letters are badly or imperfectly addressed, it is the business of the Post Office to exhaust its resources in discovering their destination, and forwarding them with the least possible delay. So, also, if letters are mailed unpaid, thereby violating a Post Office rule, and entailing expense and inconvenience on the service, it is fair that it should levy a reciprocal compensation therefor in the shape of an extra charge; this is the rule of the European Post Offices, and works perfectly well. Our Post Office, with machinery much less perfect, instead of offering to deliver it, and see whether the person to whom it is addressed will not pay the penalty, sends it to Washington, and leaves the writer for an indefinite length of time in ignorance of his mistake. The inconvenience and injury and pain worked by this in the course of the year are very great. It may be said that if unpaid letters were forwarded a large number would be mailed for persons who would refuse to receive them, and the Post Office would then be a heavy loser. But the number of persons who take the trouble of sending letters or even circulars (though a discrimination might be made against these) to persons not likely to receive them, is, after all, small, and, in any case, in the organization of the Post Office everything should be made to give way to the *bona fide* correspondent, who has been guilty simply of an oversight. Better ten guilty men should escape than one innocent man suffer,—is as good a rule here as in Courts of law.

However, this is a small matter compared to that touched on by another suggestion of the Convention, or Conference, or whatever it may be called, and that is, that letter carriers should not be dismissed except after a fair trial and for neglect of duty or dishonesty. If the carrier system is to be maintained, and it is acknowledged that it ought to be, the adoption of this rule is absolutely necessary to its efficiency. The recommendation of it by the leading members of the service shows that the idea that reform is necessary in the civil service is making headway in the civil service itself, and that it is ceasing to be an offence against party discipline to mention it.

It is quite obvious, however, that if permanence in office, and increase of salary in proportion to length of service, be necessary to secure efficiency among the carriers, it cannot be unnecessary among the clerks and other employes. The carriers play a very important part, doubtless, in getting letters to their destination, but so do the sorters, and mail agents, and special agents, and Postmasters themselves. There is no department of the public service the duties of which are more minute, and onerous, and require greater fidelity and honesty, than the Post Office. There is none on whose proper management the public is more dependent for its comforts, and the proper and punctual discharge of business. If it were handed over to-morrow to an express company, as some people propose, the President of the company would be thought actually mad, or wildly unprincipled, if he attempted to conduct it on the plan on which it is now conducted. The directors would depose him in a week, if they heard that he turned out most of his subordinates every four years, or even less; that he selected them from amongst an unsuccessful and not very reputable class; and that in appointing them, he asked them simply for whom they had voted at the last election, what were their views with regard to the Fifteenth Amendment, and had made no inquiries whatever with regard to their moral character and experience in the business. Suppose it were to transpire that the business of WELLS, FARGO & Co., which does transact a large Post Office business in California, is conducted in this manner, where would the stock be?

It is true the Post Office is not liable to the public in damages for loss or delay in the delivery of articles committed to its care as common carriers are, but this to an honest Government, instead of making it more careless in the discharge of its duties, would make it more careful and painstaking. The very fact that a poor man has no remedy if it loses his registered letter, ought to make it take double precautions to insure its safety; and the fact that the public is practically prevented by law, as well as by the nature of the case, from resorting to any other medium for the transmission of its correspondence, the maintenance of the ties between scattered friends, and the conduct of its business operations, ought to bind the Post Office in the most solemn way, not only to do all that a private firm would do in the management of a similar undertaking, but even to take pains which a private firm would never think of taking, and might be reasonably excused from taking.

The Condition of England.

People who are in the habit of reading the English newspapers cannot help noticing in them one remarkable characteristic, which is constantly becoming more and more prominent. We may describe it in a few words as a lack of patriotism. The public writers of that country seem to be of one mind in believing that England's brightest days are past, and that henceforth her decline must be not only certain but rapid. Probably a foreign war would once more kindle in the minds of the people something of the old enthusiasm. But the struggle for bread, the pressure of poverty, the difficulty of getting on, the hopeless prospect which lies before the vast majority of poor men in England, the immense burdens imposed upon all classes, have almost extinguished the love of country. Patriotism, if not dead, is in a deep lethargy. It is quite natural, under these circumstances, that England should be declining in influence and power.

Among the observant Englishmen who have thought over this phenomenon is Mr. FROUDE, the historian. He has written a long article in *Fraser's Magazine* for the purpose of calling the attention of his countrymen to a state of feeling which would be fatal to the progress of any country in the world. Like a practical man, however, he does not dwell upon the disease so much as upon the remedy. He has, it is true, nothing new to suggest. We gave yesterday an account of a meeting which had taken place in London for the purpose of organizing emigration societies on a large scale. But if men who leave England for distant shores change their nationality after a few years, of what practical advantage is the movement to the mother country? Mr. FROUDE and others meet this suggestion by recommending the English colonies, especially Australia and New-Zealand, as the fields of emigration. But then England has estranged all her colonies. She has told them, in effect, that she will have no more to do with them than she can help. Mr. FROUDE warns the Government and people that this policy must be reversed. There must be a "united Empire," and it can only be formed by the mother country approaching her offshoots in a more cordial spirit. "*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*," says Mr. FROUDE—if Mr. GLADSTONE will not do the work Mr. DISRAELI must. We hope Mr. DISRAELI will be flattered by the application of VIRGIL'S line.

We have given this account of the discussion because it is a very striking sign of the times, and because it is probably destined to occupy a very prominent place in the future history of England. Is it too much to liken what is now going on in England to the struggles of a strong man who feels himself attacked by a mortal disease? Sir GEORGE GREY, himself an ex-colonial Governor, said at a public meeting in London the other day, "a vast and unusual amount of distress prevails in this country, affecting not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, involving all together in a common calamity." Can we wonder that it is so? Excessive taxation has produced those results which inevitably follow it. Incubus after incubus weighs upon the heart of the country, and there is no hope of relief. Think of the Princes and Princesses, their wives and husbands, their children, their friends, their dependents, who draw large salaries or pensions at this moment! Where does the money come from? Where, but from the labor and toil of the working classes, who for years past have been finding it more and more difficult to keep the wolf from their own doors, while the occupants of palaces reveled on their hard earnings?

Mr. FROUDE may say to the victims of this huge extravagance, "go to Australia;" but why should they go to the antipodes when only three thousand miles away they can find a land where every man who is willing to work is sure to find a living? True, we are not without taxation. One effect of excessive imposts would surely be to deter emigrants from coming hither, but the burden will not be sustained long enough to affect us injuriously. Congress will lower the taxes, and we know that they are certain to melt away by degrees. There is no such hope in England. The pensioners on the country do not diminish. Every Prince who gets married must have a large allowance and a salary; so must his wife, and so must his children. If we could present a full statement of the charges upon the English people from this source alone, it would startle our readers. The English Government purposely keeps these figures as much out of sight as possible, but it cannot hide the fact that they are a terrible drain upon the resources of the country. England will flourish no more until her whole machinery of Government, practical and ornamental, and the means by which it is sustained, has been greatly reduced in cost. "Emigrate," says Mr. FROUDE. Yes—the people are doing that as fast as they can now. But if they have any choice in the matter, they will come to the United States rather than go to the antipodes—much rather than to Canada. Has not that been the case for years past? What advantages are there in Australia that cannot be enjoyed here? The working classes of Great Britain have learned to look upon America as their home whenever they emigrate. It was easy to foresee that the governing class would become alarmed at the symptom some day or other. But it is beyond their power to change the current of feeling. Between royal and aristocratic pensioners and dependents, and a studied neglect of the laboring classes, the ancient inheritance of England has been well nigh thrown away. Can Mr. FROUDE show his countrymen how to repair that mischief? If so, he will better deserve a statue than all the Princes of the House of HANOVER.

Homes for Our Soldiers.

We briefly noted yesterday the praiseworthy move of the Commissioners of Public Charities, whereby the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum of Ward's Island has been made a permanent home for soldiers who, by reason of wounds and infirmities, have become inmates of various hospitals and almshouses in and around the City. It is a matter of public congratulation that this step—laudable alike on patriotic and on charitable grounds—has been taken; but the question comes up, what the true system of charity is for our poverty-stricken defenders,—our maimed veterans who wander through the streets of great cities showing the crutch or the empty blue coat-sleeve,—badges of our American nobility. Shall we open for them local homes in every great city of the land like this of Ward's Island? Or shall we gather them into great "homes" under national auspices, like those at Dayton, Milwaukee and Augusta? Or, again, shall we encourage them to seek their bread at the street corners, as so many do, begging no small sums from the charity of the passers-by?

We already have the "National Asylum" for disabled volunteer soldiers—a most excellent and flourishing institution—supported in good part by the pay struck off the accounts of deserters and others by sentence of court martial, and thus making the bad soldiers support the good. This great institution, with its central asylum in Ohio, its eastern in Maine, and its western in Wisconsin, has already been of great service to our crippled volunteers. Congress, by the legislation already spoken of, and also by a provision for furnishing some extra supplies from the commissary stores at a very low price, has firmly established it. Private beneficence has helped the scheme—as, for one example, in the magnificent gift of $100,000 by the ladies of Milwaukee to found the branch in that city. Perhaps the day will come when this great and benevolent institution will do all that is required for our brave volunteers, since their number dwindles fast as time wears down frames already exhausted by hard field service. Meanwhile, however, the asylum has actually to go out into the highways and byways, like the stewards at the marriage-feast, and "compel them to come in." Ex-soldiers, poor and proud, are besought to remember that this is "a home, not a charity;" and even with this kindly suggestion the vacant places are but slowly taken.

The soldier shrinks with a natural reluctance from billeting himself in any institution, call it by what name you will. The same thing was noted in Greenwich, where after years of beneficence and the expenditure of millions of money, until the very name of the Hospital became a synonym of grateful and patriotic recognition of service in the country's cause, it was lately found desirable to dismantle the great institution, to diminish its corporate or collective character, and to rely chiefly on its facilities for distributing annuities to out-pensioners, or people living beyond the bounds of the buildings. Here, then, we get another great principle to guide us in this matter—not only, in the first place, to make these retreats for maimed veterans as much like homes and as little like almshouses as possible, but, also, in the second place, to leave the destitute soldiers, whenever practicable, among their own friends, entering them on the charitable lists, and dispensing the national or civic bounty to them at their own firesides.

After all this, however, by far the largest class remain unreached. These are the ex-soldiers who, through some distress of fortune, and perhaps quite unfitted for peace by long service in the field, or destitute of home and friends, are not even in the way of admittance to the national asylums. These poor fellows, utterly wrecked and helpless, find their way to the various pauper asylums of great cities, and above all of New-York. They are not the spruce and martial young fellows whose very appearance invites confidence and a helping hand; they are the battered, broken-down hulks of war, who have brought out of the long campaigns chiefly its residue of misfortunes. We praise the Ward's Island movement because of its abundant charity to this class, whose wounds plead for them through the rags that may cover them. The Commissioners ordered, last November, that the volunteer soldiers, inmates of the various hospitals and infirmaries under their charge, who had been honorably mustered out by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, should "be provided with comfortable clothing, different from that of inmates of the Almshouse, and that their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital." To this generous provision has now been added new quarters, where, in their army clothing, and with friendly association, the ex-soldiers may know that honorable service for the Union will not go wholly unrewarded.

The Senate has decided not to be magnanimous. It has denied Virginia the unconditional admission to which literal and unreserved compliance with the Reconstruction acts entitle it, and which the House generously conceded. At the same time the Senate has refused to be malignant. It has changed the phraseology of the preamble to the House bill without changing its substance, and has added certain provisos, the more important of which will cease to be necessary after the complete ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and all of which are material only in connection with certain contingencies that are not likely to happen. The wrong done Virginia is the delay in the recognition of its lawful claims, aggravated by the imputations cast upon the good faith of its local Government and the great body of its citizens. Remembering, however, how much worse the whole affair would have been had the extremists carried their point, perhaps we should congratulate the State upon the apparent prospect of final deliverance from a torture as humiliating as it has been painful. The test of endurance imposed by the Senate in the Senate amendments remains to be endured, and there is no telling, at this moment, how that may end. We can but hope that the good sense and good feeling which seconded Mr. TRUMBULL's efforts, and rendered them for the time successful, will prevent further mischief by accepting the bill as it now stands.

Our anticipations regarding the political forces involved in the ironworkers' strike at Creuzot have been speedily and unfortunately justified. The revolutionary agents referred to by the telegrams must be simply understood to mean the Continental type of trades' union emissaries, who are usually men that associate ideas of political regeneration with the assertion of the grievances of labor. In the present instance the men appear to have been ripe for revolt, the occasion of a change in the direction, taken by itself, being altogether too slight a cause for a demonstration so formidable. The undercurrent of sympathy which is so promptly communicated by great industrial movements like the present, is expected to lead to an extension of the area of the strike. It is to be hoped that the presence of the troops, who have been dispatched for the maintenance of order, will not aggravate a state of things already sufficiently dangerous.

The time predicted by BERANGER when the great men of France should be journalists seems likely to be inaugurated under the OLLIVIER *régime*. Without reference to the irreconcilable publicists who have lately had "greatness thrust upon them," we find that M. HERVE, of the *Journal de Paris*, is spoken of for the Prefecture of Marseilles, the well-known M. ABOUT for that of Bordeaux, and that a Ministerial Secretaryship is to be offered to M. WEISS. Place for the young and capable is said to be the motto of the new Administration.

We doubt whether land has increased so rapidly in value in any city in the world as it has done in New-York. As was stated yesterday in our reports, it is not an uncommon thing for the same property to be sold at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. within a year of its purchase. Twenty years ago lots on Fifth-avenue could be bought for $500 each, which would now readily fetch $50,000 in the market. Lots which then sold for $200 will now bring from $10,000 to $12,000. This upward movement is still going on, although panics and scarcity of money may every now and then momentarily check it. The island of Manhattan has its limits, like other islands, and people will live and do business in New-York if they can. It is almost impossible that the island can ever be "over-built," and consequently there is not much chance of real estate falling to a discount.

In reference to the amount of money which can be earned by hard-working girls, we find a few interesting facts mentioned in the Boston *Traveller*. That journal very properly advocates the plan of paying females at the same rate as males, for the same work, and it has carried its theories into practice—which is more than can be said for a good many advocates of "woman's rights." It has employed girls in the printing office, as compositors, and states that the "result has been most satisfactory." The girls have been paid "by the piece," the same as the men, and we find that the wages of one of them, as given by our contemporary for seven weeks past, averages $15 per week. Another earned from $12 to $16 per week, and none of them seemed to have made less than $12. This is certainly a great contrast to the returns given by the *Star* on Monday, but all girls who have to earn their living cannot be compositors. Something, however, might be done to direct them to the most profitable sources of employment.

One would think the revolutionary genius of the age, finding too much quietude and too few opportunities of exercise in France, has gone up to break new ground in Russia. There are reports of conspiracies in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa; but it is not easy to understand what the Slavonian mind would be at. It is evident that there is a "Young Russia," and that the collegians of these cities are looking out for what RIENZI used to call "the good time." No doubt the grand break-up of the serf system, together with the recent examples of the other European monarchies—the Austrian especially—has disturbed the philosophy of the Russians. It is stated that they want to kill the Czar—which is not very likely, seeing that ALEXANDER is no Tiberius. They want some sort of reform, and this they will probably have in the natural order of things.

Amusements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The representation by which M. PAUL JUIGNET is to benefit occurs at the Theatre Français this night.... Miss JOHANNA SIMMONS, a lady of musical promise, is to profit by a concert at Apollo Hall this evening. A very excellent programme has been prepared, and will be interpreted by Miss SIMMONS and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, her instructor, and by Miss E. V. HUTCHINGS, Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. J. LEWENBERG, and Mr. F. L. EBEN'S orchestra.... At the *matinée* of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day, Miss LANDSMAN and Mr. RANDOLF will sing, and instrumental performances will be given by Messrs. LEVY, MORA and MORGAN.... A *matinée* of "Ours" will be a special attraction at Wallack's Theatre.

THE CUBAN RELIEF CONCERT.

Lest any of our readers should be misguided by the omission of the date in the announced postponement, we beg to state that the concert for the relief of the Cubans, in which Mme. VARONA and other ladies are interested, and which is to be under the direction of Mme. ALBITES, is to take place on the evening of Saturday, the 29th inst.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the seventh rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon the following was the programme:

Symphony in F, Weihe der Töne, (consecration of Sounds) ... SPOHR
Overture, "Sacountala," (first time in America.) ... GOLDMARK
Overture, "Leonora," No. 2 ... BEETHOVEN

The symphony has five movements. Of the overture to Sacountala, it was so unevenly rendered that it is impossible to judge of its merits. Miss KELLOGG and Miss ANNA MEHLIG are to assist at the next concert.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, assisted by Misses E. H. MARSH and F. E. PEMBERTON, organists, and Mr. CHARLES WARREN, violinist, will play at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

Chief Justice Chase and the Fifteenth Amendment.

While the resolution to ratify the proposed Fifteenth Amendment was under discussion in the Ohio House of Representatives on Wednesday evening, the following letter from Chief Justice CHASE was read:

WASHINGTON, November, 1869.
Hon. Thomas Yeatman:
MY DEAR SIR: The eyes of the whole country are upon the State of Ohio. On your vote depends the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. I am for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The amendment must be put through the Legislature at all hazards. S. P. CHASE.

The original letter had a postscript of two lines, which was not read, and which the reporters were not permitted to copy, no intimation being given whether it related to the Amendment or not.

The twenty dollars received from H. C. shall be applied to the purpose indicated.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALABRIA AND HOLSATIA.

The steamships *Calabria*, from Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown Jan. 9, and Holsatia, from Hamburg Jan. 5 and Havre Jan. 8, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the City of Brooklyn.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The Novelist at the Birmingham and Midland Institute—A Speech and an Explanation of an Earlier Remark.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, the President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on the evening of Jan. 6, distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the most successful students in the past year. This proceeding was held in the Town Hall, which was filled with an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. DICKENS entered the hall at 8 o'clock, and was received with much applause. After the lapse of a minute or two, Mr. DICKENS rose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I last had the honor to preside over a meeting of the institution which again brings us together, I took occasion to remark upon a certain superabundance of public speaking which seems to me to distinguish the present time. It will require very little self-denial on my part to-night to practice now what I preached then. Firstly, because I said my little say that night, and secondly, because we have definite and highly interesting action before us this evening. We have now to bestow the rewards which have been brilliantly won by the most successful competitors in the society's lists. I say the most successful, because to-night we should particularly observe, I think, that there is success in all honest endeavor, and that there is some victory gained in every gallant struggle that is made. To strive at all involves a victory achieved over sloth, inertness and indifference, and competition for these prizes involves besides, in the vast majority of cases, competition with and mastery asserted over circumstances adverse to the effort made; therefore, every losing competitor among my hearers may be certain that he still has won much, very much, and that he can well afford to swell the triumph of the rival who has opposed him in the race. I have applied the word rewards to these prizes, and I do so, not because they represent any great intrinsic worth in silver or gold, but precisely because they do not. They represent what is above all price: what can be stated in no arithmetical figures, and what is one of the great needs of the human soul—encouraging sympathy. They are an assurance to every student present or to come in your institution that he does not work either neglected or unfriended, and that he is watched, felt for, stimulated and appreciated—such an assurance conveyed in the presence of this large assembly and striking to the breasts of the recipient that thrill which is inseparable from any great united utterance. A feeling—as a reward—to my thinking as purely worthy of the labor as the labor itself is worthy of the reward, and by a sensitive spirit can never be forgotten. Mr. DICKENS then proceeded to deliver the prizes, and in doing so shook each student warmly by the hand and accompanied each presentation by an appropriate and genial remark. He warmly complimented a young man named CAPWELL, who obtained the chemical prize, the Evans' prize of £30, and in consideration of which, (Mr. DICKENS said,) this successful student has obtained an appointment as analytical chemist at Messrs. CHANCE's famous works. In presenting a certificate to a young lady named "Winkle," Mr. DICKENS announced, amid shouts of laughter, that he had recommended the fair student to "change her name" after the distribution of the prizes. Mr. DICKENS, alluding to a recent confession of his political creed, said: "When I was here last Autumn I made, in reference to some remarks of your respected member, Mr. DIXON, a short confession of my political faith, or, perhaps, I should better say, want of faith. It imported that I have very little confidence in the people who governed us—please to observe that "people" there will be with a small "p"—but that I have great confidence in the people whom they governed—please to observe people there with a large "P." This was shortly and elliptically stated, and was, in no evil intention I am absolutely sure, in some quarters inversely explained. Perhaps as the invention of a certain extravagant fiction, but one which I do say was rather frequently quoted as if there were grains of truth at the bottom of it—a fiction called the "Circumlocution Office;" and perhaps, also, as the writer of an idle book or two whose public opinions are not obscurely stated—perhaps in these respects I did not sufficiently bear in mind *Hamlet's* caution to "speak by the card, lest equivocation should undo" me. Now I complain of nobody; but simply in order that there may be no mistake as to what I did mean and as to what I do mean, I will restate my meaning, and I will do so in the words of a great thinker, great writer, and great scholar—whom death unfortunately cut short—in his *History of Civilization in England*: "They may talk as they will about reforms which Government have introduced and improvements to be effected from legislation, but whoever will take a wider and more commanding view of human affairs will soon discover that such hopes are chimerical—they will learn that lawgivers are nearly always but obstructors of society, instead of its helpers, and that in extremely few cases only will their measures turn out well. Their success has been owing to the fact that, contrary to their usual custom, they have implicitly obeyed the spirit of their time, and they have been, as they always should be, the mere servants of the people, to whose wishes they are bound to give a public and legal sanction." On the motion of Mr. GANSBY, the senior Vice-President, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. DICKENS by acclamation.

EGYPT.

Important Changes in the Judicial System.

Letters from Egypt mention that the Conference of Commissioners of the various foreign Powers to consider the proposed changes in the judicial system of the country, so far as they may affect foreigners, is continuing its labors. It has lately been joined by Mr. HALE, Consul-General of the United States, under a full power from President GRANT, and now consists of representatives from Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, North German Union, Russia and the United States, and of NUBAR PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

FRANCE.

The Removal of Baron Haussmann from Office—Correspondence Between Him and the Emperor.

From Le Figaro, Jan. 8.

On Monday, Jan. 3, after the formality of taking the oaths had been fulfilled by the new Ministers, the Emperor spoke in these terms:

GENTLEMEN: The first question which the Council will have to examine, and afterwards to solve, is that relating to the situation of the City of Paris. The present Prefect, Baron HAUSSMANN, has found himself driven, in consequence of the postponement of the bill for the loan of the Credit Foncier, to certain expedients of a dilatory, onerous, and compromising nature. The Baron, who has already on two occasions in the course of 1869 offered me his resignation, now requests to be allowed to regain his functions during the time necessary for the examination of his accounts, and to preserve to the end the responsibility of his acts. It appears to me urgent to come to a decision on this proposition; and, in any case a conference in which the Prefect of the Seine could be heard might be of service in throwing light on the subject. The Council, after having respectfully listened to the Sovereign, took the liberty of differing in opinion, and decided, in the same sitting, that Baron HAUSSMANN should be replaced without delay. An autograph letter from NAPOLEON III. reached the Baron just after his breakfast, and informed him of the sudden determination taken respecting him. The communication ended with cordial assurances of gratitude and affection for the services which he had rendered. This consolatory epistle was entirely in his Majesty's handwriting. The Baron, after reading the document, sent notice to the chief clerks and to his own family, gave orders for preparations of departure, and then took up the pen in his turn to reply. After reminding His Majesty that the writer was not a mere nobody who could be treated with slight, he added: "I refuse to give in my resignation—I do not choose to look as if I wished to elude the difficulties of the last hour. I am resolved to give in my accounts regularly, liquidate the debt of the city, and quit my situation by the grand gate in delivering up my administration to my successor in a sound state. I wish to meet the full responsibility of all that I have done, and for that reason I demand to be heard before a decision is come to, the consequences of which I leave at the door of those who have so lightly adopted it. In consequence I request your Majesty to prevent persons from inserting my name in the *Journal Official* with the ordinary formula, as even from stating that I have sent in a claim for a retiring pension. I am determined to be discharged from my functions." In other words Baron HAUSSMANN, who is at present the Prefect of longest standing in France, demands his revocation.

SPAIN.

Olozaga Lectured by Napoleon.

Writing from Madrid, under date of Jan. 5, our correspondent says: "Before Señor OLOZAGA left Paris for Madrid, he was summoned to the Tuileries. The Emperor spoke to him in severe terms, saying that the existing state of things in Spain was disgraceful in the eyes of Europe. He added that Portugal was complaining that socialist and communist theories were being preached in Spain, and that France had a right to make the same complaints. His Majesty said that up to the present moment he had not interfered in Spanish affairs, but that the existing state of things must cease as speedily as possible. After this homily, the Emperor turned upon his heel as if to show Señor OLOZAGA that further conversation was useless. On returning to the Spanish Embassy, a telegram was sent to Señor MARTOS to the effect that he had a serious communication to make to the Spanish Government, but that he thought it imprudent to have it conveyed by letter or telegram. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs replied by telegraph: 'Come on to Madrid.' Señor OLOZAGA accordingly hastened to Madrid and informed the Regent of the Emperor's declarations. One can easily understand that after so important a communication SERRANO at once made up his mind to bring matters to a crisis."

ALBANY.

All About a Stenographer—The Excise Bill Again—The Governor's Nominations—Free Salt, Coal and Iron—A Member Arrested—A New Commission—The Arcade Railway, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

The Senate busied itself for a half hour or more, at the opening of the session this morning, in the discussion of a resolution to appoint a stenographer. In the general scramble for offices, large and small, that distinguishes and disgraces the Democratic majority of this Legislature, the position of stenographer, heretofore regarded as non-political, is entered as one of the prizes. Three or four different Senators urged their respective candidates, and the discussion showing signs of bitterness, a motion was made and carried to lay the whole subject on the table. Senator MURPHY took the sensible ground that no stenographer was necessary, and Senator CREAMER took the liberal ground that if the office was to be continued the appointment should not be made on political considerations, reminding his brother Democrats that last year, when the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, they elected a Democratic stenographer.

PROGRESS OF THE EXCISE BILL.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole twice on the Assembly bill, extending the time for demanding liquor licenses, and after a lively debate finally succeeded in ordering it to a third reading.

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS.

It was decided in a caucus of Democratic Senators held last evening, to confirm four or five of the Governor's nominees, and it was expected that an Executive Session would have been held to-day for that purpose, but several of the fractious Senators did not attend the caucus, and for fear there would be a bolt from the programme agreed on, the Governor's friends did not dare to have an Executive Session, and as soon as the routine business was transacted moved an adjournment till Monday, which was carried.

Unless certain Democratic Senators act different from what they talk now, there are several of the Governor's nominees who will never get confirmed.

FREE TRADE IN SALT, COAL AND RAILROAD IRON.

The Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD, JACOBS and W. D. MURPHY, appointed to consider the various resolutions offered instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the duties on certain necessaries, made a majority report in which they recommend the repeal of all the duties on salt, coal and railroad iron, and a liberal reduction of the duty on pig iron. Mr. ALVORD presented an elaborate minority report, containing an exhaustive essay on the whole subject of protection to American industry, declaring it to be a Democratic doctrine, and essential to the prosperity of the industrial classes of this country. On motion, the two reports were ordered printed, and made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

INVASION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

HENRY RAY, member from Ontario, was arrested early this morning and taken to Troy as a witness in a civil suit, he having refused to obey a summons served on him yesterday. Messrs. FIELDS, ALVORD and LITTLEJOHN and others claimed that this was a violation of the privileges of members, secured to them by the Constitution, and the Committee on Grievances was directed to inquire into and report the facts to the House.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER FRONT.

The Democracy have suddenly taken a great fancy for "Commissions." Instead of abolishing those created by Republican Legislatures, as they threatened to do, they are every day proposing new ones. Mr. KIERNAN to-day introduced a bill containing a magnificent and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the water front of New-York City. It provides for the appointment by the Mayor of five Commissioners of Wharves and Piers, who shall have exclusive control of all wharf property belonging to the City, and superintend the building and repairing of the same, subject only to a revisory check from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. After the organization of the Board they are directed from time to time to hold meetings for hearing suggestions relating to the improvement of the water front of the City, and to advertise for the best plans. They are required to determine on some plan before November, 1870, which shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their approval, who may adopt or reject it. If the latter, another plan is to be submitted to them, and as soon as a plan is agreed upon the Board shall proceed to lay out and construct wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, slips, &c., in accordance therewith—the work to be done by contract with the lowest bidder, after due advertising for proposals. When the new wharves, piers, &c., are constructed, the Board is authorized to regulate the charges for wharfage, and may, if it choose, lease wharves for a term of years not exceeding ten. The TIMES and other papers have often urged the necessity of some liberal and comprehensive plan for improving the water front of the Metropolis, and here it is. If the Commission proposed were to be a non-partisan Board, and the right kind of men were appointed by the Mayor, it might result in great good to the City, but if, as is suspected, it is only a colossal scheme to add to the power and increase the patronage of the Tammany Ring, then it had better never become a law. Whether it should turn out to be the one or the other would depend entirely on Mayor HALL.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

MELVILLE SMITH, the enthusiastic champion of the Arcade Railroad scheme, made his appearance here to-day, and is said to be the forerunner of a bill for his pet project, which is to be entered next week. The plan of an underground railroad, which, at first, was deemed by many to be visionary, appears to have gradually increased in the confidence of the public and of capitalists, until it now has more backers among wealthy and prominent citizens than any other project for an underground railroad ever brought to the public notice. It is said that a very powerful company has been organized in New-York, composed of men whose wealth and standing cannot fail to insure success to any enterprise they may undertake. The "arcade" plan is a favorite with nearly all the members of the Legislature, and the bill will pass without difficulty. The only New-York street railroad bills now before the Legislature are an elevated, underground and surface road from St. John's Park to Thirtieth-street; the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad, which was favorably reported in the Senate to-day, and the old bill of the Manhattan Company for a tunnel road under Broadway. S.

English Publications.

By the last mail Mr. BRENTANO has received a variety of the latest English papers, some of them possessing unusual attractions. The *Graphic*, No. 4, surpasses all former numbers, and as a work of art does the highest credit to its publishers. It will doubtless supply "food" for illustrated papers nearer home for a week or two to come. The five engravings "Frozen In," "A Pantomime at Drury Lane," "Football at Rugby," "Geese" and "English Refuge Boys in New-York" are especially worthy the notice of all our readers. Mr. BRENTANO has also received the *Academy*, *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Illustrated London News* and *Saturday Review*.

STOP PRINCE ARTHUR!!!—Down with England! Up with Ireland! Hear GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN at TAMMANY, to-morrow night, on PAY ALABAMA CLAIMS OR FIGHT! RELEASE OUR CITIZENS OR WAR! and if you haven't any money in your rotten old country sell us Ireland for the *Alabama* claims.—*Advertisement.*

I do not think of being without the TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as long as I have a house and closet to keep it in. SAM'L C. FESSENDEN, Chief of Patent Office, Washington.—*Advertisement.*

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—TYLER'S "O. K." Soap, always Pure and Best. Tyler's Soda Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the best for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot 52 Washington-st. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

In to-morrow's (Sunday, Jan. 23,) TIMES will be given, besides all the news received up to 2 A. M. from all points of interest by the cables, the telegraph, the mails, and our own correspondents and reporters, a variety of matter, original and selected, good for Sunday reading, including:

A Sketch on THE PILOTS OF NEW-YORK; who they are and how they do their work; some of the perils with which they meet in toiling on the sea; sketches of brave fellows and good boats that have gone down; threatened innovations of the law.

Also, a valuable article entitled, Can the Drunkard be Reformed? the System in Use in the Kings County Inebriate Asylum; Results of the Experience of Learned Physicians; Views of Men of Science; Thrilling Incidents of the Work.

And Selections from the Current Literature of the Day, with a story entitled M. MENARS AND HIS DAUGHTER, and other good things.

AMUSEMENT NOTES: Review of the week; domestic and foreign theatrical news and gossip.

An interesting letter from our London correspondent "Monadnock," and letters from other favorite correspondents, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUNDAY TIMES is one of the best mediums for advertisers in the City, as its circulation is large, and among those whom advertisers desire most to reach. Advertisements must be received in the publication office early this evening to insure proper classification.

A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

Pimples. Pimples.

Black worms, simply eruptions and red blotches on the face, are a disfiguring annoyance, resulting not from the blood, as incorrectly supposed, but from a suppressed secretion between the skins.

This unsightly affection is positively cured by PERRY'S "COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY," which, while invigorating, enables the cuticle to throw through the pores a healthy instead of an erupting fluid. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—GILL.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. R. L. Agnew, pastor of Westminster Church, HENRY R. DUNHAM, Jr., of New-York, to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Captain Wm. H. Gill, U. S. A., commanding officer Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.

HAVEMEYER—CONKLIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, JAMES HAVEMEYER to S. CORNELIA, daughter of Wm. L. Conklin, all of this City.

HUNT—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., SAMUEL C. HUNT, of San Francisco, to MARY O., daughter of Dr. Thompson. No cards.

SMITH—THURMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. O. Quennell, Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Memorial to Bishop Wainwright, FRANCIS E. SMITH, of Glen Cove, L. I., to ELEANOR, second daughter of Washington M. Thurman, Esq., of this City.

TERRY—BLISS.—At St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, by Rev. C. D. Foss, assisted by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., DAVID D. TERRY, of New-York, to ELEANOR A., daughter of John H. Bliss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEEBE.—On Friday, Jan. 21, ALPHEUS S. BEEBE, aged 23 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 326 West 22d-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

BENNETT.—At New-Utrecht, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, after a lingering illness, HANNAH COVERT, relict of the late Jacob Bennett, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence at New-Utrecht. Steam cars leave Green-Wood for Bath at 12 o'clock.

CORKADELL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 20, ELIZA, widow of the late Richard Corkadell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, William Stuart, No. 152 [illegible].

EASTMAN.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 21, LYDIA, daughter of Henry W. and Lydia M. Eastman, in her 7th year.

Funeral on Sunday.

FESSENDEN.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Sunday, Jan. 16, at the residence of her brother, [illegible] Holbrook, Mrs. William Fessenden, aged [illegible] years.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Jan. 21, WM. BRADFORD, son of Hugh B. and Elizabeth J. Jackson, deceased, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. [illegible] Mount Pleasant-av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 11 o'clock train, Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Christopher or Barclay sts.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, EDWARD W. KENNEDY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near [illegible], on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, H. HUNTINGTON LEE, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Lexington-av., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to West Woodstock, Conn., for interment.

MUMBY.—At his residence, No. 150 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 21, JOSHUA WELLS MUMBY, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PEARSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, WILLIE, infant son of William E. and Susan A. Pearson, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 209 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at the residence of his nephew, John D. Sherwood, in the City of New-York, ALSON SHERWOOD, Esq., of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to his late residence in Fishkill, where, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, funeral services will take place. To these his relatives and friends are invited.

THROCKMORTON.—On Friday, Jan. 21, at Bergen, N. J., BARBERIE THROCKMORTON, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Duncan-av., Bergen, at 2½ P. M., on Sunday next. The remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., on Monday.

TREDWELL.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY LOUISA THORP, wife of S. Lenox Tredwell.

Funeral on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

VAN DEUSEN.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, Mrs. M. LOUISE VAN DEUSEN, daughter of the late Jonathan Trotter, Esq., of this City.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st.

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One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now, how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on Consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of Consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated, the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong, and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no public sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. Several important sales are promised to take place next week, and Tuesday will probably be a pretty busy day at the salesrooms, Muller & Co., Ludlow & Co., and James M. Miller having announced some valuable City property to be struck off on that day to the highest bidder.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bedford-st., w. s., 101.6 ft. s. of Downing-st., [illegible]
Oak-st., n. s., 105.6 ft. e. of New Chambers-st., 18x72.1, h. and l.
Pearl-st., No. 300 [illegible]
Ridge and Rivington sts., s. w. corner [illegible]
Rivington and Forsyth sts., [illegible]
[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Palmetto-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Central-av., [illegible]
President-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Nevins-st., [illegible]
[illegible]
Union-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Nevins-st., [illegible]
Warren-st., [illegible]
North 1st-st., s. w. s., [illegible]
[illegible]
Albany-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., [illegible]
Carlton and DeKalb avs., [illegible]
Cypress-av. and Joy-st., [illegible]
Evergreen-av. and Stockton-st., n. e. cor., [illegible]
[illegible]

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Westfield.

Richmond to Rossville, Wm. F. Platt's, [illegible] acres.

Northfield.

North Shore to Port Richmond road, C. E. Wempl[e] ... nom.

Southfield.

Shore road, adjoining Daniel Low's, Mary Silvas' ... $6,300

Castleton.

Bennett-av., adjoining [illegible], Mary E. Burgess, 3½ acres ... nom.
Bennett-av., adjoining [illegible], J. J. Jenkins' executor, 5 acres ... nom.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

West Farms.

John-st. and Berrian-av., northerly corner, 100x100 ... $6,000
Grand-av., e. s., 100 ft. from Andrew-place, 100x200 ... 4,100

East Chester.

Franklin-st., w. s., lot No. 227, n. w. of Mount Vernon, 50x100 ... $100
North-st., s. s., lot No. 40, w. of Mount Vernon, 100x100 ... 500

Greenburg.

Orchard-st., w. s., 116 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x95 ... $600
Lot No. 12, map of G. L. McKenzie's property, 25x100 ... 900

Mount Pleasant.

Bogue-st., s. s., lots Nos. 25 and 25, map of Archerville, 50x100 ... $175

New-Rochelle.

Church-st., w. s., adjoining Trinity Church property, 137x250 ... $4,400

Yonkers.

Lot No. 25, map of Chas. Darke's property, 25x104 ... $325

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Kinney-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Livingston-st., 25x100 ... $3,000
South 9th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 51 and 52, each 25x100 ... 250
[illegible]

East Orange.

Grove-st., w. s., adjoining H. Hill's land, [illegible] ... $3,000
Orange-st., s. s., 101 ft. e. of Steuben-st., [illegible] ... 1,300
Evergreen-place, w. s., adjoining S. Leonay's property, 128.6x154 ... 3,000

Orange.

Centre-st., w. s., I. Tompkins' property, 62x135 ... $7,750

South Orange.

Munn-av., corner W. Randall's property, 12 acres ... $18,000

Woodside.

Belleville-av. and A. Lemasseas' property, plot of, 392x170 ... $500

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Warren-st., 2-5x100 ... $600
Morris-st., lot No. 7, map of the Associated ... 1,000
North 9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100 ... 1,000
Grand-st., 1-6 share of Lyceum Hall ... 2,750

Bergen.

Water-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Bergen-st., [illegible] ... $1,000

Union Township.

Cedar-st., w. s., lots Nos. 127 to 133 inclusive, block No. 6, map North Union ... $2,800

Union.

Lewis-st., n. s., lots Nos. [illegible], block No. 18, 50x100 ... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill, an elegant four-story house, with library extension, and whole or part of the furniture. The lot is twenty-five feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and is one of the best situations in New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE-story high-stoop house and furniture on West 34th-st., near 9th-av.; house and furniture nearly new, and in good order; immediate possession if desired. Apply to owner, Room 21, No. 26 Liberty-st., 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a full-sized four-story brick house will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

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HOUSE TO RENT ON UNION-SQUARE, with or without the rear lot on 15th-st.; will be let for four years. To a good tenant the rent would be low.

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House on 14th-st., next to Messrs. Johnson, Burns & Co., 25x100 feet, will be let for a long or short term at a low rent.

ALSO,

House No. 12 East 47th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., extra large. Rent only $3,000 per annum.

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No. 45 Irving-place, extra size, fully and handsomely furnished, would rent low to a private family for two years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., pleasantly located; modern improvements; rent, $125 per month; will be taken partly in board. Address Box No. 384 Elizabeth, N. J.

A NICE LITTLE COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, near West 23d-st. E. C. BISHOP, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.—A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment [illegible] the celebrated [illegible] of Brazil [illegible] mahogany, rosewood, [illegible], Brazilian cedar, [illegible] and the celebrated [illegible], the richest veined cabinet woods of South America. The [illegible] of logs down the River [illegible] a distance of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only [illegible] miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 45 miles distant from Desterro, the capital, and 380 miles south of Rio Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 100 feet by 72 feet, with about [illegible] acres of land, containing orange and banana trees, and a tenement house [illegible]. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a longway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and store house are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best flange iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a [illegible] circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, planing and edging saw, new double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vises and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful cabinet woods may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; W. ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 161 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. [illegible].

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE finely located on Main-st., Orange, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depot; has 12 rooms, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 1½ acres land in garden and lawn, first-class stable and cowhouse. Would exchange for house well located in New-York. Inquire of WM. M. PRICE, No. 115 Maiden-lane.

MONTROSE—BETWEEN ORANGE AND South Orange, N. J., opposite and commanding elegant views of mountain; residence and stables thoroughly built, slate roofs, containing every modern convenience; eleven rooms; near depot; neighborhood restricted; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. PEYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

ALL WANTING RURAL HOMES will do well to examine G. G. Guild's plan for furnishing them. It is no lottery, and yet the chances are favorable for securing a cottage and four lots worth $5,000, for the small cash payment of $150. Maps and pamphlets and subscription papers at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—THE PECONIC HOUSE, OF Greenport, L. I. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

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A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 25x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x[illegible]; garden and fruit; a very desirable location, and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 40 William-st., N. Y., or at No. [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

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TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE No. [illegible] Broadway and No. 41 Mercer-st., west side, between Grand and Broome sts., five stories high, iron fronts on both streets, 25 feet front and rear by 200 feet through; is now being finished in the best manner, and will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February next; the store and lofts will be let together or separately. Apply at the office, No. 245 Greenwich-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICES TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE offices in the first-class marble-front building, No. 4 Warren-st., 60 feet from Broadway, and in immediate vicinity of new Court House; water, gas, &c. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET cheap, (new,) No. 420 6th-av., near 26th-st.; all modern improvements. On the premises from 12 to 3 o'clock.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET OR lease, No. 409, between 30th and 31st sts., in good order. Apply to JAMES E. PELL, No. 15 West 20th-st., or No. 100 Pearl-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. I. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 223; lot 25.9 front, 24.4 rear, 115 south side, 114.8 north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0½ front, 23 rear, by 63 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 166; lot 24.11 front, 25.10¼ rear, 125 feet easterly side, 105.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE.—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 125 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 73 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 260 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 262 Washington-st.
No. 44 West [illegible]-st. (late No. [illegible])

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 32 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the CITY OF BROOKLYN, PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE, 692 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockton-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The two five-story English-basement brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the south side of East 14th-st., 76 feet west of 3d-av., and known as Nos. 148 and 146. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and other public improvements; is well adapted for business purposes, and has a good prospective value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Executor, No. 32 Dey-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, Executor of Mrs. R. E. Suydam:

DEY-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement brown-stone front store and lot, No. 32 Dey-st., south side, 169 feet east of Greenwich-st., and about 269 feet west of Church-st. extension; store is 25x90 feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fire-proof vaults in front; lot 25x100 feet. Possession.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

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As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agrees to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

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10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investment.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $600,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Fourth Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr. & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BREMAN, Manager.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION THE following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK,	JOHN SHIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE,	HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG,	CHARLES D. BAILEY,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	GEO. M. VAN DERLIP,
ANDW. C. BENEDICT,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,	HARMAN WAGNER,
JOHN G. ADAMS,	LOUIS BURGER.
JAMES H. INGERSOLL.	

At a meeting of the Directors held this day HENRY P. DEGRAAF, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and ANDREW C. BENEDICT, Esq., was unanimously reelected Vice-President.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order, S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—NEW-YORK Central Park Loan, interest payable quarterly, and due in 1876.

ALSO, City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of America in this City. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$600,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan in sums to suit, at Seven per Cent. on Real Estate. First and second mortgages wanted. F. HASTINGS, No. 49 Broad-st.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

No experiment, but an established institution.

ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

[illegible]

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1870—3 P. M.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

[illegible]

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES of choice lands in the state of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE, PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

TO MANAGERS OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The manager of the INSURANCE EXCHANGE, NO. 141 FENCHURCH-ST., LONDON, E. C., is in a position to introduce valuable and important business by way of REASSURANCE AND DIRECT POLICIES to a solidly-established AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Terms of remuneration to be by a fixed commission to cover all outlay. Authority to accept risks in any part of the United Kingdom to be given under power of attorney. Detailed particulars will be entered into on application to J. COLBY BROMFIELD, Manager of the Insurance Exchange, No. 141 Fenchurch-st., London, E. C.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of new stock under the agreement with the Pacific Express Company. The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 22d day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON,	DUDLEY B. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT,	JOHN H. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG,	PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. G. BOGERT,	P. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS,	ROBERT SHAMAN.
HENRY COLLINS,	

At a meeting of the Board held on SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reelected Vice-President. A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.—At the annual meeting, held on Jan. 11, instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JACOB D. VERMILYE,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND,	JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously reelected President, and BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN was reelected Vice-President. R. McCARTER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, [illegible] at 1 o'clock P. M. By order, J. P. FARLEY, President.

$16,000, $12,000, $10,000, $20,000, $5,000, $3,000 to loan on mortgage on improved City real estate. Mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $[illegible] ON WESTchester County real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. O. HOLCOMBE, No. [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn; or to WELLS PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95 FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These Bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a great demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the Bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being in the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Chicago and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE SALE OF THE SHARES IN THE N. Y. A. Co.

COMMENCES TO-DAY AT

Baxter & Henderson, No. 32 Broad-st.
John Gresham, No. 6 Broadway.
P. Bullman, No. 114 Broadway.
J. Bauer, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.
[illegible]
J. Turnbull, Grand Hotel.
John Colvin, Jersey City Ferry.
M. Victoria, [illegible]
[illegible]
A. Marks, No. 85 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
[illegible], Jr., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 29 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all other corporations to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; and to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation, and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a sale of the properties of this Company, or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the bylaws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the [illegible] day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Levi Apgar,	C. H. Applegate,	L. Jaques,
Jas. Flanagan,	Jas. Wallace,	John B. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster,	A. Curtis,	Stephen Vliet,
John H. Pepper,	Jas. E. Barrow,	Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter,	H. K. Thurber,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles,	A. Eberhardt,	C. E. Hazard,
Nelson Smith,	Edgar Pinchot,	Chas. Spear,
E. C. White,	F. A. Tell,	Allan Hay,
O. W. F. [illegible],	John H. Holdane,	Alex. Bonnell,
[illegible]	W. W. Owens,	T. C. Kimball,
F. A. Hay,	N. C. Miller.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN B. FLANAGAN, Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $5,000, $4,000 and $3,000. First mortgages bought. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs from $[illegible] to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills until this month. A. KLABER, [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most perfect manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 40 gallons each. To be seen at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

EDWARD SALOMON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, interest will be paid on all deposits of $5 and over, for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on hand. Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Business done in German, English and French.

E. R. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. free from Government tax.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.

F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMINS, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on [illegible] ASSETS, $[illegible]

N. J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, C. S. DRINKER, Vice-Presidents.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ... $[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO. THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 133 Bowery.

CAPITAL ... $200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1 ... 108,[illegible]
ASSETS ... $[illegible]

Offices No. 133 Bowery and No. 260 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LAUGHT, Secretary.
GEO. B. [illegible], Ass't Secretary.

JAN. 18, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 20th day of December inst., at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, Ohio.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst.; after which date and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders wishing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE D, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. Transfer books will be closed till 1st February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES No. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date. NORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. R. BUCKOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

Capital ... $1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... 2,[illegible]
Liabilities ... 119,[illegible]

Rates as low as other First-class Companies.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $[illegible] per share in money and $[illegible] per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the stockholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 26th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

JAN. 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $[illegible]. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible].

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., Jan. 18, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 5 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building), NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES F. HANTT, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24 day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, and HENRY HEATH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW J. SOLIS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES D. LYON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Bing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CAHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Cahn, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BRODERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Broderick, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON GREENFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thompson Greenfield, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

SAMUEL A. SAWYER, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, or any documents respecting their ownership of or interest in any of said lands, buildings or premises to the store of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1870.

THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Commissioners.
JAS. S. HENNESSEY.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN).
CARRYING THE BRITISH MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY [illegible] PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND GENERAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The members of Atlas Lodge No. 263, F. & A. M., met at their rooms in Irvin Building, corner Bowery and Houston-street, on Thursday evening, and presented to one of their Past Masters — R. W. JOHN BOYD — a very costly jewel as a token of affectionate regard. The dowers were represented in a fitting speech by P. S. G. W. WM. T. WOODRUFF, and the response by the recipient was of the most grateful character. After the presentation a bountiful collation was enjoyed by the company, and several happy addresses were spoken by Grand Officers and others present. In the course of these remarks creditable mention was made of the talented Mr. ROBERT EWING, who was first most in perfecting the plan of the affair as designed by his brethren.

None of the letter carriers of this City were present at the Washington Convention, but were represented there by an agent. It appears that there has been some trouble in regard to the payment of salaries. The present regulation is that a carrier is to get $50 for the first six months, $60 for the next, and $1,000 after a year's service. In several cases the advance to $1000 has not been made by the authorities, which has occasioned complaint. The trouble lies at Washington.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall, this evening. Subject — "Birds; their Structure and Natural History," by Professor A. J. SMITH.

Miss KATE FIELD will lecture this evening at Irving Hall, in aid of the fund for disabled soldiers and sailors. Her subject is "Among the Adirondacks," being a lively and sprightly description of that sportsman's paradise. She also gives some incidents in the life of old JOHN BROWN not generally known. This is the third lecture of a most interesting course, which has opened a fund of $1,000 for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors. Post Full Kearney, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has undertaken the management of the course, and such names as those of General PLEASONTON, GRAHAM and THE MAYOR, together with those of other well-known men, have found interesting the schools. The subject is a novelty one, and as Miss FIELD is as popular in the lecture room as she is as a writer, the hall will doubtless be crowded this evening.

Rev. ISRAEL S. DENNI, late United States Consul at Java and United States Commissioner to Asia, will give pictorial illustrations, or "Walks and Talks in Bible Lands," in the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, this afternoon. This wonderful traveler and popular lecturer has spent the last fifteen years in visiting almost every place of interest and renown on both hemispheres.

A grand union temperance meeting will be held at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The audience will be addressed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who will preside; Rev. Dr. Ferry, Grand Worthy Patriarch of Sons of Temperance; Rev. T. T. KENDRICK; WM. H. BURLEIGH, who will read an original poem; and JOHN W. HUTCHINSON. Appropriate songs will be sung by the HUTCHINSON family.

Another revenue raid will be made on the lottery dealers very soon for non-payment of special tax, &c., in case they do not come forward and make an amicable settlement with the Government.

Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass., delivered the sixth scientific lecture before the American Institute, last evening, in the Grand Hall of Cooper Institute, on the "Constitution of the Sun." Among the diagrams exhibited by the lecturer was a photograph taken by Mr. RUTHERFORD, of this City, yesterday, showing very clearly the indentations on the sun's surface in the form of black spots, one of which, the doctor said, would swallow forty globes such as ours.

Professor DOREMUS delivered the third lecture of his course before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. He spoke on the properties of light, illustrating the subject by numerous interesting experiments.

Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, the owner of the yacht Sappho, has published a challenge to any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail a match from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook, in the month of July, 1870. He also expresses his willingness to enter a race from Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back in the first week of June.

One boy was killed and two others seriously injured by the fall of a pile of timber near which they were playing, in Newark, on Thursday evening. Mrs. KILLEN, the mother of the dead boy, is in destitute circumstances.

The officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment gave their friends a reception last evening in their new Armory in Thirty-second-street, and had a regular house-warming over the event. The rooms are in excellent shape, and were filled to overflowing by a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Professor DOWNING and the regimental band afforded the company a select programme of promenade music.

The Charity Ball which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 24 of February, will be a most brilliant affair, probably more so than on any previous year. The boxes are nearly all disposed of and tickets are selling rapidly. The supper arrangements have been placed in the hands of Mr. DELMONICO.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening in the large hall. Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., and others, will address the meeting, which will be open to the public.

In our report of the case of FRASER against FREEMAN, in the Supreme Court, published yesterday, the theory of the plaintiff was inadvertently put for the "substantial facts" of the matter. The defendant insists, as he has done throughout the entire proceedings, that the second and not he, (the defendant,) was the assailant, and that the killing was not effected by him (FREEMAN) or by any one else with his consent. FREEMAN avers further that he did not even know that MULLADY was in the place, or that he was armed with any weapon at any time.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" was discharged from custody yesterday, after paying about $75 as revenue tax, penalties and costs.

Ex-Commodore BENJAMIN F. BRADY and Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER were candidates at the annual meeting of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association for the position of Commodore of the Association. Mr. BRADY was elected.

The Harlem Steamboat Company claims $8,000 damage done to their boat Sylvan Grove, which collided with one of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry boats during the heavy fog a few weeks ago.

The third annual ball of the Prince of Orange Lodge No. 339, was held last evening at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The attendance was large, and the brethren of the Order appeared in full regalia.

Allemania Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by the members and guests of the Irving Saloon Union, assembled at their annual ball.

Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest today at No. 23 Orchard-street, over the remains of EMILE DOROTHEA BARCHFELDT, aged 2 years, whose death was due to burns accidentally sustained on Wednesday.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, of No. 47 Grand-street, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of BENJAMIN B. JEREMIAH, of No. 18 Water-street, on a charge of stealing a case of boots, valued at $50, from the store of Mr. JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 20 White-street. As the prisoner was detected in the act of committing the larceny, Justice DOWLING held him for trial.

A woman named AMBROSE visited the House of Refuge at Randall's Island yesterday, for the purpose of securing the release of her boy. While waiting in the Warden's office for the decision of her case, the woman suddenly expired from unknown cause. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

A young lad named CHARLES HAMMOND was found endeavoring to effect an entrance into the store of Mr. ARTHUR GEYER, No. 818 Broadway, on Thursday evening, with a jimmy. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was temporarily committed upon the charge in the absence of the officer. PATRICK FITZSIMONS was also charged with burglary, but the evidence adduced being insufficient to support the commitment, he was discharged.

MATILDA ANDERSON was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for stealing a watch, worth $25, from the person of JACOB LANG.

BROOKLYN.

Justice JAMES BUCKLEY, who was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of committing a ballot-box fraud at the last election, and who has made himself generally conspicuous and insolent to citizens generally of late, assaulted Mr. THOMAS CAVANAGH, Sexton, in East Brooklyn, at No. 9 Court-street, on Thursday night and was knocked down the stairs to the street by HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, of Trinity Church, New-York; Misses E. E. MAYER and F. E. PINKERTON, of New-Jersey, and Mr. CHAS. WEBBER, violoncellist to the Emperor of Brazil, constitute the galaxy of talent of the Plymouth organ concert this afternoon. The rumor that Prince ARTHUR was to be present is without foundation in fact.

Five hogsheads of ale, the property of H. KOHLER, brewer, in Third-avenue, were seized by the United States authorities yesterday for not having the proper stamps on them. They were handed over to the United States Marshal for safe keeping.

A fire broke out at the bakery of JAMES T. SHANNON, Third-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, yesterday morning, which communicated with the grocery of THOMAS McCORMICK and the dry store of S. C. BOYD, adjoining. The buildings were damaged to the amount of $1,600; insured. Mr. SHANNON's loss amounted to $1,000. Mr. McCORMICK's loss is $2,000, and Mr. BOYD's loss to $600; all covered by insurance.

The ship Rosalind Westbrook, for the ordnance dock at the Navy Yard, yesterday forenoon, cast her lines taken on board. She acted worthy of her name by smashing the guardrails on the floating bridge in places on her way. An order was received yesterday to have a crew in readiness for the Colorado. All seamen desirous of going on this vessel, and who have less than five years to serve, can have their discharge now, so as to enable them to rendezvous for the long voyage of the Colorado.

The Williamsburg ballot-box performers have lost their first enthusiasm, and have adjourned until the first Thursday in April next, unless called upon to meet sooner.

ROBERT PICKETT, a late employe of the Navy Yard, died at his residence, No. 112 Plymouth-street, on Thursday, from injuries sustained by an accident while at his work some time ago. His fellow workmen raised $100 for his benefit.

The house of Mr. CHARLES H. SMITH, of Hackensack, near Nonhand-avenue, was entered by burglars yesterday morning through the coal hole in the back yard. They took property valued at $60.

JULIUS RAYMOND, a distiller doing business at Newtown, L. I., was brought before Commissioner JONES yesterday, charged with having failed to pay the special tax. He was held in bail in $1,000.

BERLANDSON's greenhouse in First-street, near Greenpoint-avenue, took fire yesterday afternoon, and damage was sustained amounting to $100.

An alarm was spread the other day that Mrs. ISABELLA SCHILLING and her three sons, HARRY, WILLIE and GEORGE, and a Mrs. SEMPLE-DRAKE, their friend, residing in the vicinity of North Fifth and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, had eaten some Washington Market pork, and that they had been attacked with trichina. After much doctoring and trouble the case turned out to be one of inordinate feeding. The supposed victims had eaten too much pork for the SCHILLINGS.

Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, of the Atlantic-street Railroad, in making his internal revenue returns, reports his receipts for December last at $15,489 48.

The first of the course of Saturday afternoon concerts and readings at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place this afternoon.

The number of patients treated gratuitously at the Eclectic Dispensary in December was 1,120; the prescriptions dispensed, 2,800; and the visits made, 68.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of JOHN T. WOLBER, a painter, who has been missing from his home in Newark for some weeks past, was found floating in the Passaic River yesterday morning. He is supposed to have jumped overboard while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, a young man 18 years of age, was arrested in Jersey City last evening at the instance of ELIZABETH WILSON, who accused him with assault and robbery. Miss WILSON had herself been arrested upon the complaint of PHILLIPS early in the day for cowhiding him in the street, and had given bail for her appearance to answer. The story told by the young woman shows that PHILLIPS had betrayed and deserted her, after having lived for several months upon her earnings.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

Mrs. SCHWARTZ, the lady who was so frightfully burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at her residence, in Norfolk-street, Newark, died in great agony at 1:30 yesterday morning.

Among the revenue returns for the Newark District, are those of the executors of the estate of E. A. STEVENS at Hoboken. The returns, exclusive of the untaxable property left to his widow, are over $4,000,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 goes to his children, and $100,000 to the Stevens Institute. The total tax amounts to $54,656.

At a late hour on Thursday night a one-legged German, named JACOB SCHWATZER, was stabbed by a colored woman named FRENE JACKSON, in the house No. 207 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. She was admitted to bail to appear for trial.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Arrival of His Royal Highness—He Takes a Ride in the Park and Visits Wallack's Theatre.

Prince ARTHUR made his advent in our City yesterday, as was expected, by the Hudson River Railroad, arriving at the depot at 12:45 P. M. He was accompanied in his journey from Montreal by Colonel ELPHINSTONE and Lieutenants PICKARD and FITZROY, and met at the depot by Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, and Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, the English Consul at this port. The Prince, Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Colonel ELPHINSTONE entered one carriage, and the remainder of the party another, and proceeded to the Brevoort House. A gaping crowd of moderate dimensions collected, both at the depot and at the hotel, in the hope of catching a glimpse, for once in their lives, of a personage who carries his greatness in his veins. Arrived at the hotel, the party was received at the door by the affable and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. C. C. WAITE, and escorted to their apartments, which consisted of a suite of four rooms fronting on Fifth-avenue. After the important and interesting process of taking a lunch and resting their bones, as such people are presumed to have bones subject to weariness, the party reentered their carriage for a drive in the Park. In the evening they visited Wallack's Theatre, where the tragedy of "Rienzi" was the bill. The Prince occupied the first box in the lower tier on the right of the auditorium, the Prince sitting in front in full view of the audience. At the conclusion of the performance the Prince and his party waited until the greater portion of the audience had left the theatre and then came forth, greeted by a cheer from the crowd assembled in the lobby, and in order to avoid the crowd walked through Thirteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Twelfth-street and Fifth-avenue to the Brevoort House. A score of curious individuals followed the party, which was escorted by half a dozen policemen, and when the Prince entered his hotel went their ways without hurrahing.

The distinguished party leaves the City this morning to spend a week in Washington, after which he will return and favor the Metropolis with a more extended visit. His movements at this second visit are not yet determined upon, but it is whispered that the several English societies in this City are making preparations to do the handsome thing by the royal representative of Old England.

The Prince bears some resemblance to his eldest brother, as he appeared at the time of his visit to this country ten years ago. He is apparently twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, rather slight, with rosy complexion, and light brown hair and side whiskers. As anything but a Prince, he would by no means pass for a curiosity.

New-Jersey Railroad Matters—New Roads Projected.

Several important railway schemes will come up in the New-Jersey Legislature during the present session. Among others the proposed branch of the Central Railway, from Elizabeth to Newark, will be strongly pushed. The proposed road between Newark and Morristown, which passed the Senate during the session of the last Legislature, but which failed in the House, will be again brought forward. This measure is supported by Senator COON, and a large Morris County interest. Its friends are confident of success. It is said that the Flemington and Delaware Railroad Company will be chartered this Winter. This will give the Flemington Branch Road an outlet to the Delaware, about thirty miles below Easton. The capital stock is $600,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000. Collin Cole, John T. Bird, J. C. Cramer, J. Primmer, John Pfanzy, Enoch Alles, David Van Fleet, and others, are the incorporators. Authority will soon be asked to build a through line between Round Brook and Philadelphia, by the purchase of the Belvidere Delaware between Lambertville and Philadelphia, and between Milestone and Trenton; also, a charter of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company, which allows the building of six miles of road. It is now necessary to build six miles between Milestone and Round Brook, which will finish the line. Strictly speaking, the road is 55 miles in length.

It is expected that several other important railway projects will come up for consideration. Altogether it is thought that this will be a very important session relative to railroads.

Arrest of a Noted Bounder—A Remarkable Case of Opinion.

Last evening Detectives TILLEY, of the Central Police, arrested a noted character variously known as BEN Allen alias William H. STEWART alias Charles Carney, and took him to the office of Inspector DILKS, where he was placed out for identification by the proprietors of the following-named houses, viz: Between Yorkville and Philadelphia, and between Milestone and Trenton; also, a character of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company, which allows the building of six miles of road. It is now necessary to build six miles between Milestone and Round Brook, which will finish the line. Strictly speaking, the road is 55 miles in length.

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105 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 12 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as cars run from end to end, and the line will be opened through for business about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings demonstrate beyond the anticipations of the Company. Specimens of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the printer now is engaged, will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. We read has over been built by any numerous railroad companies. East and West. As a means of connection with Western Railroads and Canals it is unrivaled with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, taking a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of transcontinental travel, and in the track of the great merchandise of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous counties of Illinois, a State which has been chosen for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $10,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $50,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest from year will be only $10,000 for mile, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security afforded by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $10,000 per mile on the 117 5-100 miles, but have been secured by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent, THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. Registered bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Prime Security at a Low Price.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

TWENTY-SEVEN MILES NOW IN OPERATION, LEAVING 118 MILES TO BE COMPLETED.

In offering these securities for sale, we beg to refer investors to the published comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, and of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay without fail the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $9,000 per mile per annum, will be simple to pay the interest on the bond, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no complete road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

This line, throughout its entire length, PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS IN ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest upon the entire bonded debt!

That part of the road already finished has been built, with great economy, rapidity and skill, under the immediate supervision of General WINSLOW, a practical railway constructor of experience, and it is the intention of the Company to complete the road in the shortest practicable time.

These Bonds are issued under a mortgage, made to E. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustee. It is specially drawn and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

For the present we offer them at the low price of 95, and reserve interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

JAN. 21, 1870.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.

BUGHTON, No. 3 Astor House.

No more of those cough things.

MANY FAMILIES HAVE FOR 20 YEARS used nothing but HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT in their house for all aches and pains. 50 cents.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PRESBREY, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th, will commence a series of the course of three lectures on his recent visit to Europe and the Holy Land, at the above church, for the course, $1.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant to taste and odor, free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU give health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

and all diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If the treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our fears and timid are deterred from these sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

of a majority, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Price $1 in for six bottles, or $1 in per bottle.

Delivered to any address.

Beware of counterfeits unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my chemical warehouse, and signature

H. T. HELMBOLD.

TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

N. Y. A. CO.

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W. M. MOORE & CO., Nos. 42 and 44 Wall-st.
W. C. WEMYSS, No. 5 Astor-place.
JOHN GERSHAM, No. 4 Broadway.
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BAXTER & HENDERSON, No. 16 Broad-st.
F. BULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway.
F. W. WEYER, Stevens House, No. 27 Broadway.
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R. N. FULLER, No. 52 Broad-st.
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J. BAUM, No. 2 Pearl-st.
J. BARRETT, No. 1004 2d-av.
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R. M. ADAMS, Metropolitan Hotel.
E. F. MORTIMER, Everett House.
FORSYTHE & CO., No. 1 Broadway.
J. TURNBULL, St. James Hotel.
J. TURNBULL, Grand Hotel.
GEO. J. TYSON, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
WALKER & REGUT, No. 202 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
A. MARTIN, No. 1 Broadway.
J. KIMBALL, No. 2 Broadway.
JOHN O'CONNOR, No. 22 Broadway.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, No. 525 Broadway.
GREGORY FERRENBACH, No. 55 Spring-st.
M. SALOMONE, No. 48 Broadway.
W. F. WETTEN, No. 1 Broadway.
J. MOORE & CO., No. 242 Grand-st.
AUGUST BERTHANO, No. 708 Broadway.
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STROUD CHAMBERS & SONS, Nos. 9 and 11 Gold-st.
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JAS. WRIGHT, No. 48 Chatham-st.
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R. MOORE, 1 and 2 Broad-st.
A. BOUVIER, No. 191 Broadway.
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J. BERMANEE, No. 25 6th-av.
A. SCHIL, No. 152 Grand-st.
CROSS & FIELDING, No. 52 6th-av.
S. D. FLEMING, No. 24 6th-av.
OLIER & SORENSEN, Metropolitan Hotel.
C. JORDAN, Commercial House.
L. G. STRAUS, No. 202 Broadway.
T. J. FRENCH, Prescott House.

To-day.

N. Y. A. CO.

Shares for sale at all the above agencies.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING

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25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the

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